

Pact on Brazil's Debt Reported

Creditor Nations Agree on Arrears

By Brian Childs
Reuters

PARIS — Western creditor governments agreed Wednesday to reschedule Brazil's official debt arrears for 1985 and 1986 and the repayments due in the first half of this year, diplomats attending negotiations here said.

The accord, signed after three days of negotiations with the so-called Paris Club of creditor nations, was reached despite the absence of a standby agreement between the International Monetary Fund and Brazil, the developing world's biggest debtor.

The sources declined to provide details on the terms of the pact or a figure on the amount of debt that it covers. But they said the section of the agreement covering arrears was close to what Brazil was seeking.

Brazil owes the Paris Club governments about \$9 billion of its foreign debt of about \$105 billion. It had requested the rescheduling of about \$2.3 billion of arrears on interest and principal for 1985 and 1986, as well as \$3.2 billion in repayments falling due this year.

Brazil was required to agree on terms with the creditor governments before opening talks with commercial bank creditors for a multiyear renegotiation of bank debt estimated at \$67 billion.

The Philippines and Poland are scheduled to begin holding talks with the Paris Club this week in its first 1987 round of meetings with debtors.

The Philippines is seeking to negotiate terms on up to \$1 billion of debt, and Poland is resuming talks that ended inconclusively last year on rescheduling \$300 million to \$1 billion.

The Paris Club does not ordinarily grant rescheduling until after the debtor nation accepts an economic program designed by the IMF. But Brazil has emphasized that it will not allow the IMF a supervisory role in its economy.

Brazil's monthly trade surplus has slid from a three-year average of more than \$1 billion to barely \$100 million in December.



Our primitive ancestors destroyed their environment, too. Page 5.

As early Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan is considered unlikely. Page 3.

Consumer prices rose 1.1 percent in 1986, the lowest U.S. inflation rate in 25 years. Page 9.

LATE NEWS

U.S. Drug Test Set for Airlines

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Transportation Department will impose a broad, random drug-testing program on the aviation industry, propose similar testing for railroad employees and test 26,500 of its own workers, Transportation Secretary Elizabeth H. Dole said Wednesday.

Mrs. Dole said that random testing for railroad workers would have to be approved by Congress, but that the Federal Aviation Administration would require such testing for commercial pilots and flight crew members through regulatory action. She acknowledged that random testing was likely to be opposed by labor unions and may face a court challenge.

Fall of Dollar May Lead To Inflation, Aides Warn

By Hobart Rowen
and David Hoffman

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan's top advisers have told the president that the dollar could continue to fall without immediate harm to the U.S. economy, but that inflation could eventually be rekindled, administration sources said.

The warning was made Tuesday as Japan's finance minister, Kiichi Miyazawa, was en route to Washington to meet with Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d to discuss how to break the dollar's slide.

Mr. Reagan raised the question of the falling dollar at his weekly issue luncheon and asked his top aides when the decline would "begin to hurt," administration sources said.

The aides, including his chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, and his top economic adviser, Beryl W. Sprinzel, reportedly indicated that they were not alarmed by the steep decline, nearly 4 percent since the start of the year.

In addition, they were reported to say that the dollar could continue to fall without harming the U.S. economy until the trade deficit, estimated at \$174 billion for 1986, began to narrow.

After then, they reportedly said, a continued decline might retrigger inflation.

Inflation theoretically could be rekindled in two ways. As the dollar's value falls, the U.S. government must pay higher interest rates to attract foreign investors, whose capital is vital to financing the U.S. budget deficit.

Also, the declining dollar makes imported goods more expensive to American consumers.

Meanwhile, there were increasing signs Wednesday that Japan and West Germany will soon cut their central bank discount rates to obtain U.S. help in stabilizing exchange rates.

But there was no indication that Mr. Baker was ready to intervene in the exchange markets or abandon the predominant U.S. view that the dollar needs to decline further against the Japanese yen and the Deutsche mark to narrow the U.S. trade deficit.

The Federal Reserve Board chairman, Paul A. Volcker, appears, however, to fear that the U.S. currency's fall will have an almost immediate inflationary impact.

He has disagreed with Mr. Baker's effort to bring down the value of the dollar by public pronouncements, fearing its inflationary effects and a loss of confidence in the U.S. economy among foreign investors. He reiterated that view at a hearing Wednesday before the Senate Banking Committee.

The apparent rift between Mr. Baker and Mr. Volcker is of in-

creasing concern in financial circles.

"It's better when you have an aura of cooperation — among governments and between the Treasury and the Fed," said Henry Kaufman, the influential chief economist at Salomon Brothers Inc.

Despite the continuing uncertainties, the dollar closed generally higher on Wednesday.

Financial markets, reacting to news reports from Japan on what Mr. Miyazawa would propose at his meeting with Mr. Baker, speculated that the two would strike a bargain aimed at stabilizing the yen-dollar relationship.

An earlier Miyazawa-Baker meeting in October pledged cooperation on monetary affairs, although the United States has con-

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Two children and a neighbor at the house near Durban, South Africa, where the children's mothers were among 12 persons slain Wednesday by unidentified gunmen.

12 Are Slain as Gunmen Attack House in Natal Province

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Violence between militant black nationalists and supporters of Chief Mangosuthu Buthezi, the moderate Zulu leader in South Africa, appeared to have escalated Wednesday as unidentified gunmen attacked a house in a black township south of Durban and shot 12 persons to death, including seven children.

The killings, which occurred amid a bitter feud between Mr. Buthezi's Inkatha movement and militants of the African National Congress and the United Democratic Front, raised fears of retaliatory attacks in Natal Province.

It was unclear whether the victims were supporters of Inkatha or backers of the ANC-UDF alliance in Natal.

CLA Said to Help Set Up Contra Link

By Fox Butterfield
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A senior Central Intelligence Agency official helped Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North begin the Nicaraguan rebels three years ago, even as Congress moved to prohibit military assistance to them, according to a former senior rebel official and other sources.

In May 1984, the CIA officer in charge of the rebels, Duane Clarridge, introduced Colonel North to rebel leaders at a meeting in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, according to Edgar Chamorro, then a member of the directorate of the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras.

"If something happens in Congress," Mr. Chamorro recalled Mr.

Clarridge saying as he stood beside the colonel, "we will have an alternative way, and to assure that, here is Colonel North. You will never be abandoned."

Mr. Chamorro's account indicates that Colonel North was trying, with help from Mr. Clarridge, to circumvent the congressional ban on aid to the contras, well before the administration began its secret arms deal with Iran in the fall of 1985. Some of the profits of the weapons sales were apparently diverted to the contras.

The Tegucigalpa meeting also seemed to mark the early stages of a collaboration that continued into 1985, when Mr. Clarridge helped Colonel North arrange one of the first shipments of U.S. arms to Iran, Congressional committees in-

vestigating the Iran-contra affair are examining Mr. Clarridge's role in both the dealings with the contras and Iran.

Colonel North was dismissed in November from the National Security Council staff for his role in the Iran-contra affair.

Sharon Foster, a CIA spokeswoman, said she could not answer any questions about Mr. Clarridge. The agency also would not say how Mr. Clarridge could be reached for comment.

The Senate intelligence committee's report on the Iran affair suggests that Mr. Clarridge was not candid in explaining to the panel why he provided a CIA plane and ground personnel to help Colonel North get a shipment of Hawk

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Bonn Hesitates On Extradition

Concern for Hostage Is Cited; 2d German Missing in Beirut

By Robert J. McCarty
Washington Post Service

BONN — West German officials ruled out Wednesday the quick extradition of a Lebanese terrorist suspect wanted by the United States, citing the necessity of safeguarding a West German hostage in Beirut.

A second West German was reported missing in Lebanon, and officials said that they feared that he had been abducted as well.

The government was preparing for a long crisis following the abduction on Saturday of Rudolf Cordes, 53, an executive of the Hoechst AG chemical company, officials said.

"Our principal objective at the moment is to get out Mr. Cordes unharmed," Friedrich, Ost, the chief government spokesman, said.

Mr. Ost identified the second missing man as Alfred Schmidt, an employee of Siemens AG, who was installing medical equipment in a West Beirut hospital.

There was no immediate official indication whether Mr. Schmidt's disappearance was connected with the abduction of Mr. Cordes.

An anonymous telephone caller to an international news agency in Beirut said that Mr. Schmidt had been seized in West Beirut, but no group has claimed responsibility.

Officials said that Mr. Cordes was being held by a pro-Iran Shiite group, Hezbollah, or Party of God, and that the group was demanding the release from West Germany of Mohammed Ali Hamadei, 22.

Mr. Hamadei was arrested last week at the Frankfurt airport, reportedly while carrying concealed explosives. The United States has formally requested his extradition on charges of murder and air piracy in the 1985 hijacking of a TWA jet. A U.S. Navy diver was murdered during the 17-day hijacking.

The Justice Ministry said Friday

that officials indicated Wednesday that the legal process was lengthy and complicated.

"It makes sense not to do anything with undue speed," said an official, who spoke on condition that he not be identified. The danger to Mr. Cordes "would probably be multiplied" if Mr. Hamadei were extradited, he said.

"I don't think that it is a decision that needs to be taken now or tomorrow," an official said. "There have been kidnapping cases that take months and months."

Asked about Washington's desire to bring Mr. Hamadei to the United States to face trial, two sources said that the U.S. point of view was "low on the list" of the government's priorities. They pointed to Washington's own secret deals with Iran on behalf of U.S. hostages held by pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon.

"The Americans have not been very tough themselves," a source said. "Look at Iran. They should be careful."

While ruling out an immediate extradition of Mr. Hamadei, the officials also said that Bonn was unwilling to free him quickly, as Hezbollah wants.

The officials pointed to the Bonn government's strong stance against concessions to terrorists in 1977, when West German leftists seized and murdered Hanns Martin Schleyer, an industrialist.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who at that time was a leader of the opposition, supported the refusal of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to release imprisoned terrorists as the industrialist's abductors demanded.

White House Captors
Terry White, the Anglican envoy, met Wednesday with Western hostages and their captors, United

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U.S. Seeks F-16 Sale to Bahrain

David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has informed Congress that it intends to sell Bahrain a squadron of F-16 jet fighters as part of a \$400 million arms package, the first time the sophisticated plane has been offered to any Arab nation in the Gulf, according to congressional and administration sources.

The administration also will notify Congress, probably this week, of a pending sale to Saudi Arabia of the Bradley Fighting Vehicle, an armored personnel carrier that has never been sold abroad, the sources said Tuesday.

One source outside the administration said he understood that the Saudis would buy 200 vehicles for \$500 million, but these figures could not be confirmed Tuesday.

The proposed arms sales come at a time of concern among moderate Arab states about the Reagan administration's Middle East policies after the disclosure of secret U.S. arms sales to Iran. In addition, Iran has launched a new military offensive that has brought its troops close to the Iraqi port city of Basra.

While the proposed arms sales were already under discussion last year, the administration appears to be taking advantage of the flare-up in the fighting to seek congressional approval, according to congressional sources.

Informal notification of the Bahrain arms package, which includes training and spare parts for 12 F-16 aircraft, was sent to Congress Jan. 6, with formal notice due Monday.

In order to block the arms sale, the House and Senate would have to pass a joint resolution of disapproval and then have enough votes, two-thirds of the total in each

chamber, to override a presidential veto.

The United States has never sold the F-16 to any Gulf nation, although both Oman and Kuwait expressed interest in buying the General Dynamics Corp. aircraft in the early 1980s.

Bahrain has bought a squadron of Northrop F-5 jet fighters, the last of which are now being delivered.

The F-16 is a single-engine, high-performance jet designed for both aerial combat and ground attacks. It can be equipped with air-to-air and air-to-surface missiles and also carries a multi-barrel cannon. It has a range of 2,415 miles (3,900 kilometers).

It was not immediately known how Bahrain planned to finance the purchase of the F-16; Saudi Arabia provided most of the funding for its purchase of the F-5s.

Britain announced that it was scrapping its Nimrod system and instead would purchase Boeing's AWACS system.

For France, Boeing is studying a range of possible contracts, including participation in building new Boeing civilian aircraft and military equipment, such as missiles. These could involve joint ventures between Boeing or other American companies and their French counterparts, U.S. sources said.

Boeing has acknowledged the dispute but declined to comment on details of the negotiations. It

emphasized however, that the talks would continue.

The talks began after Boeing signed a preliminary agreement with the French Defense Ministry on Dec. 22 for the purchase of three E-3A AWACS, the U.S. Airborne Warning and Control System.

A French Defense Ministry official, warning that the proposed contract with Boeing could fall through, said Tuesday: "We are not yet committed to any system."

"Assuming the deal with Boeing goes through," a U.S. defense specialist said, "France may be drawn



Iranians in the western city of Samamajj mourning over the bodies of relatives killed after an Iraqi air raid on Sunday, according to information received from Iran's news agency.

Financing Dispute Threatens France-Boeing Talks on AWACS

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A dispute over financing has arisen between France and Boeing Co. in negotiations for the purchase of three U.S. airborne early-warning radar planes.

French and U.S. sources involved in the negotiations said the French Defense Ministry was seeking financial terms "equivalent" to those obtained by Britain in its purchase in December of AWACS from the Seattle-based aircraft company.

Boeing is resisting France's de-

mands, which could threaten the purchase, French sources said.

In its agreement with Britain, Boeing committed itself to placing orders with British industry, known as "offsets," that would be equal to 130 percent of the value of the contract.

The British contract, representing six Boeing planes initially, was estimated at \$1.3 billion. The French deal is expected to be worth at least four billion francs (about \$652 million).

France began its talks with Boeing on Dec. 22, four days after

closer to NATO's military system, except for one thing: So far, the French have not said how they plan to use the planes.

The French Defense Ministry has long regarded surveillance systems as essential for missions in Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

"To be a competent global power these days, as the French want to be, you need eyes, and the best available now are AWACS," a U.S. diplomatic official said. "France appears to be motivated by both national and global reasoning,

which is producing lots of pressure to buy" from Boeing, the official added.

"We have radar capacity, of course," a French military radar specialist said, "but it looks up with limited range, whereas AWACS look down over long distances — that can be critical in areas we are currently interested in, such as Africa and the Middle East."

AWACS, for example, would have enabled France to closely monitor last year's overnight of U.S. planes en route to the raid on

The Rush Is On for U.S. Visa Lottery

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government reported Wednesday that it had received more than 150,000 letters seeking 10,000 special visas in the first hours of a one-week period to apply for waived immigration requirements.

Laverne Baptist, a spokeswoman for the main Washington Post Office, said the State Department had received about 80,000 letters early in the day and that as many more had accumulated by late morning.

There was no immediate country-by-country breakdown in the special lottery for the nonresident immigrant visas. The program involves 36 countries, dependencies and provinces.

In Ireland, historically a major source of American immigrants, 80,000 people applied and many sent more than 20 applications each. Postal officials reported business was more brisk over the week-

end than just before Christmas, and many post offices ran out of airmail stamps.

In Canada, more than 60,000 people visited U.S. missions with questions about the program.

Many of the applicants said they were primarily seeking better jobs and warmer climates. Others cited better job opportunities in the United States.

The U.S. government is accepting the applications by mail from Wednesday through next Tuesday for the 10,000 "nonpreference" immigrant visas to be issued over the next two years.

The State Department will consider applicants on a first-come, first-served basis, according to when their letters are received at a special postal box. The address is: NP-5, Post Office Box 96097, Washington, DC, 20090-0977, USA. Only mail received at this

address from Jan. 21 to Jan. 27 will be accepted. Hand-delivered requests or those sent by registered mail or courier service will not be considered.

A department spokeswoman said she expected that people who were uncertain how long delivery would take would mail letters on successive days, but that duplicates would be discarded.

The program results from a decision by Congress to accept an additional 5,000 immigrants for 1987 and 5,000 for 1988, divided among nations where demand for immigrant visas declined since the 1965 U.S. immigration law was enacted.

The visas are called nonpreference visas because applicants need not have a special claim on U.S. citizenship, such as relatives living there or a needed skill. There are 270,000 immigrant visas granted annually in preference categories. (AP, UPI)



Residents of Rio de Janeiro attempting to lynch a suspected purse snatcher. The man was released by the police after the purported victim and witnesses could not be located.

Brazil's Instant 'Justice' Rising Crime Brings Public Lynchings

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — During the wake for a taxi driver killed in late December in the western town of Anambá, word reached mourners that a murder suspect had been found. A few hours later, his mutilated body, riddled with bullets, was dumped beside an outlying road. He was the victim of a lynch mob.

Days earlier, in the southern town of Unamaia, three young men who were arrested on charges of murdering a local photographer and raping his fiancée were pulled out of jail and beaten to death in front of several hundred people. Their bodies were then tied to a car and dragged through the town before being burned.

A few days later, on Dec. 27, five men in the eastern town of Ipan

who had been accused of assaulting and wounding a local taxi driver also were pulled from their cells and murdered, to the applause of a crowd estimated at around 1,000. "I saw hate in the eyes of those people," one local official said later.

With small variations, these scenes have been repeated on scores of occasions in recent years as communities in both large cities and small towns have reacted angrily to Brazil's rising crime rate.

"A lynching is a grave symptom," said Justice Minister Paulo Brodschad. "It reflects dissatisfaction with the police and with delays in the application of justice."

There have been five incidences of mob justice since late November. The latest gained headlines for one macabre reason: In the Amazon-See LYNCH, Page 2

صكنا من الاصل

Ex-Minister In France Will Face Hearings

By Julian Nundy
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A Paris judge has opened the way for legal proceedings against a former Socialist minister whose chief aide is awaiting trial on embezzlement charges.

Former Cooperation Minister Christian Nucci faces possible trial by the High Court of Justice, a court composed of members of the National Assembly and Senate.

It is the only French court competent to try a minister on charges pertaining to his term in office. The court can meet if one-tenth of National Assembly or Senate members call it into session. It has met once since the founding of the Fifth Republic in 1959.

Judge Jean-Pierre Michau, the examining magistrate in a case against Yves Chaligner, Mr. Nucci's former chief of staff, submitted a dossier on Mr. Nucci to the public prosecutor's office late Tuesday. The case against Mr. Chaligner involves the disappearance of 20 million francs (more than \$3 million).

The move will obligate parliamentary committees to decide, in closed sessions, whether Mr. Nucci has a case to answer. Court sources said Wednesday that the procedure could not start until Parliament's spring session opens on April 2.

Mr. Nucci is charged with misuse of funds of Le Carrefour du Développement, or Development Crossroads, a semi-public institution that received money from the Cooperation Ministry.

Judge Michau also ordered the arrest Wednesday of a senior police officer who was charged in December with helping Mr. Chaligner obtain a passport under a false name. The passport was issued when Mr. Chaligner was in hiding in Latin America for seven months last year.

The police officer, Jacques Delebois, the head of the International Service of Technical Police Cooperation, was released later in the day.

Mr. Delebois said last month that he had asked to be charged in the affair so that he could have access to legal documents in the case to clear his name. There was no official explanation for his brief detention Wednesday.

French media reports have said that Mr. Chaligner, who returned to France in November, told Judge Michau that he had been advised to flee the country by Charles Pasqua, the interior minister in the conservative government elected in March 1986. Mr. Pasqua, a close Gaullist associate of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, denied the reports.

After Decades of War, Prospects for Peace in Chad

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

NDJAMENA, Chad — Now that the roof of the Roman Catholic cathedral, damaged in war, has finally been replaced, there is once again a vague semblance of orderliness here that is reminiscent of that period when the maps of Africa were mostly blue for British and pink for French.

For the first time since shortly after France granted the country independence in 1960, Chadians have a prospect of peace and quiet in what geographers used to call the crossroads of the Sahara and the gateway to central Africa.

The recent victorious government offensive against the Libyans in northern Chad has encouraged this hope — as well as the possibility, which is still remote — of a total Libyan withdrawal.

But optimism is tempered by the visual reminder of thousands of bullet holes in buildings in Ndjamena from nine months of fighting in 1980 that killed thousands of people, mostly civilians, and destroyed the cathedral roof.

By one indicator, Chad is the poorest of the world's nations. Even before two decades of nearly uninterrupted violence, the country accepted its fate as an economic backwater.

Its real importance has been as a gateway to somewhere else.

For centuries this was true for Moslem nomads who raided animist blacks settled in the south and sold them into slavery in Saudi Arabia and elsewhere.

It was also true during the scramble for Africa a century ago among the British, French and Germans.

And it remains the case for Libya's leader, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, who seeks to dominate northern Chad.

Many moderate African states, as well as France and the

United States, are opposing him, convinced that he has other ambitions south of the Sahara.

But now, for the first time, Libya is without a significant Chadian ally, and Colonel Gadhafi can no longer contend that the fighting is purely an internal Chadian matter.

In October, Goukouni Oueddeni, a former president overthrown in 1982 by a fellow northerner, Hissène Habré, broke with Colonel Gadhafi while under virtual house arrest in Tripoli. His 1,500 Touareg nomad troops in the rugged Tibesti mountains of northwest Chad joined Mr. Habré's government forces.

The Libyan connection started with Chad's first president, François Tombalbaye, who was a southerner. He touched off a rebellion in the mid-1960s by sending overbearing southern officials to the north, which is ethnically distinct.

In 1973, Tombalbaye turned to Colonel Gadhafi for money and reportedly acquiesced in Libya's annexation of the Aozou Strip, which is said to be rich in minerals, which runs along the frontier. Northern Chadians thus would be deprived of their prime natural resources.

With rebellion spreading, even the voodoo priests Tombalbaye imported from Haiti as part of an African "authenticity" campaign failed to prevent his assassination in a 1975 army coup.

Then followed a profusion of rival armies whose depredations ravaged much of the country and then, in two battles in 1979 and 1980, the capital itself.

Throughout the 1970s, attention focused on two northerners who were fast allies and then rivals: Mr. Goukouni, son of the spiritual leader of Tibesti, and Mr. Habré, who was educated in Paris.

Mr. Habré and Mr. Goukouni, both from the Touareg tribe and both born in the early 1940s, first attracted international attention in 1974 when they abducted Fran-

çois Clastre, a French archaeologist studying ancient cave paintings in the Tibesti.

Before she was released in 1976, a French Army major dispatched to negotiate her freedom was taken hostage and executed when Paris refused to meet Mr. Habré's conditions.

Nonetheless, the northerners received an undisclosed amount of money, vehicles, medicine and other supplies.

The two northern leaders fell out in 1976 over the issue of Libya's annexation of the Aozou Strip. For tactical reasons, Mr. Goukouni remained loyal to Libya. Mr. Habré broke with Colonel Gadhafi and soon became the focus of interest and aid from the United States, France, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Sudan, which were determined to block Libyan expansion.

Although he was repeatedly defeated and counted out, Mr. Habré used these foreign friends to fight his way back to power in 1982.

He is driven by a desire to retake Faya-Largeau, his northern hometown oasis, although it is not a major issue to most Chadians.

The dominant concerns of most Chadians relate to some unenviable distinctions the country holds, starting with the world's lowest annual per-capita income: \$78, according to statistics from international organizations.

Moreover, Chad has no railroad, no river port, no daily departing international airline flight and no daily newspaper. Its 155 miles (250 kilometers) of paved road are in deplorable condition.

Libyan Outpost Captured

The Chadian government said Wednesday that its forces had captured Zouar, a Libyan outpost in northwestern Chad, and inflicted heavy losses on Colonel Gadhafi's forces.

WORLD BRIEFS

China Imposes Strict New Press Curbs

BEIJING (LAT) — China imposed strict new curbs on the press Wednesday, creating a high-level organization to control all aspects of news and publishing operations throughout the nation.

The action apparently is aimed at reining in those Chinese newspapers and magazines that are not directly affiliated with the Communist Party and that have been showing signs of independence in recent years. The Xinhua news agency said the organization, called the Media and Publications Office, was being set up directly under the State Council, the Chinese equivalent of a presidential cabinet.

The office will have responsibility for approving all new newspapers, magazines and publishing houses in China. It also will control the sale of books, magazines and newspapers, supervise distribution of paper and newsprint and "oversee the publication of news."

Soviet Jamming of BBC Misses a Beat

LONDON (UPI) — The Soviet Union did not jam BBC Russian language radio programs Wednesday, the first time in more than six years. A Foreign Office source said it was too soon to tell whether the change was an "important" policy shift.

"We don't know why they stopped now if it is linked to anything at this point," the source said. The end to the jamming could merely be a technical blip with the Soviet equipment, the source said. But "if it is deliberate it could be very important as it would seem to indicate a change in policy," he added.

However, John Tusa, managing director of British Broadcasting Corp. external broadcasting, said he welcomed "this small demonstration" by the Soviet Union.

Seoul Vows Police Will Respect Rights

SEOUL (Reuters) — The new interior minister, Chung Ho Yong, pledged Wednesday that the South Korean police would respect human rights.

"There should never be further cases of torture or human rights abuses in our society," said Mr. Chung. He replaced Kim Chong Huh as interior minister Tuesday after it was disclosed Monday that Park Jong Chol, 21, a student, was tortured to death while in police custody last week.

President Chun Doo Hwan ordered his cabinet to set up a special body to "prevent the repetition of this torture incident and protect the people's human rights," a presidential spokesman said. "The body should be composed of leaders from various social sectors and study measures to protect human rights," he quoted the president as saying.

Mixed-Race Leader Apologizes to Both

CAPE TOWN (AP) — The leader of the mixed-race House of Representatives apologized to President Pieter W. Botha on Wednesday for causing him embarrassment by swimming at a whites-only beach. The apology thus averted a crisis that could have brought about the dissolution of Parliament.

The letter of apology was released to the press at a news conference by Mr. Botha. He said he had told the Labor Party leader, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, that he must apologize or be dismissed as a cabinet member and head of the council of ministers in the House. "I appointed him," the president noted.

Mr. Botha said that dismissing Mr. Hendrickse would have forced him to dissolve Parliament. That decision apparently would require new elections for all three houses of Parliament, rather than for just the white chamber, as is planned for sometime this year. In 1984, Parliament created chambers for whites, Asians and people of mixed-race, but there is no national representation for blacks.

Contadora Mission Reports No Gains

MEXICO CITY (Reuters) — A high-level Latin American diplomatic mission has completed a two-day tour of Central America but has given no hint that any progress was made in efforts in bringing the nations of the region together in peace talks.

Speaking for the Contadora Group mission after its arrival here Tuesday night, Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor of Mexico said the group was now seeking "common denominators" in the positions of the Central American nations.

He said the leaders of the five countries visited — Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador — had all expressed "grave preoccupations" over increasing tensions in the region. But he said the major differences that had so far prevented a peace dialogue still remained.

The delegates included the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar; the head of the Organization of American States, João Baeta Soares; the foreign ministers of the four nations comprising the Contadora Group, and their counterparts from the four-nation Latin American "support group."

For the Record

Western diplomats in Beijing predicted Wednesday that the upcoming round of border talks between China and the Soviet Union, which are due to resume Feb. 9 in Moscow after eight years, would be long and difficult, given the gap between the two nations' positions. (UPI)

Indian public employees went on strike Wednesday to warn the government against selling state companies to the private sector. The one-day walkout by 2.5 million workers closed several ports, hundreds of industries and all banks and insurance companies. (AFP)

Everett Bierman was nominated by the White House on Wednesday to be the first U.S. envoy to Vanuatu, a post in addition to his ambassadorship to Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. (Reuters)

CIA: Setting Up Contra Supply Link

(Continued from Page 1)

anti-aircraft missiles from Israel to Iran in November 1985.

Mr. Clarridge told congressional investigators he believed the cargo was oil drilling equipment, as listed on the crates. But a Senate investigator said that at Colonel North's request Mr. Clarridge had for several months received special intelligence on the administration's dealings with Iran, including a document specifying that they included arms shipments.

At the time, Mr. Clarridge was in charge of CIA covert operations in Europe. If he knew the shipment contained weapons, his action would have been illegal without a presidential memorandum to Congress, the committee report said.

The congressional investigators also say they have unconfirmed reports that, even as Mr. Clarridge was managing part of the Iranian arms deal, he may also have diverted secret stockpiles of intelligence agency weapons intended for the Afghan rebels to the Contras.

These activities have prompted legislators to refer to Mr. Clarridge, the Central Intelligence Agency's Colonel North.

"Dewey Clarridge was like Offie North, a dedicated, gung-ho type," said a former member of the Senate intelligence committee who had extensive dealings with him.

"Analysis was not his strong point, adventure was — adventure behind enemy lines, in fine restaurants," added the senator, who had questioned Mr. Clarridge extensively about the CIA's mining of Nicaragua's harbors, which was re-

KIDNAP: Extradition Delay

(Continued from Page 1)

Press International reported from Beirut.

While the report did not specify which group or which hostages Mr. Waite met, it was presumed he was involved in another session with the Islamic Jihad group that is holding two Americans.

Mr. Waite left his hotel in West Beirut on Tuesday night and had not reappeared by late Wednesday.

"Mr. Waite is holding talks with the hostages' kidnappers," said a spokesman for the Druze Progressive Socialist Party, which is guarding Mr. Waite. "Waite is meeting with the hostages," he said.

On Monday, Mr. Waite reported contact with Islamic Jihad, which is holding Terry A. Anderson, 39, an Associated Press reporter, and Thomas Sutherland, 54, an educator at the American University in Beirut.

He refused to say if he had met the two Americans but reported they were "well looked-after and their condition is generally good." He said prospects for their release were "good."

LYNCH: Brazilians React to Crime

(Continued from Page 1)

base case, just hours after a 25-year-old former policeman, Josa Nestor, was killed by colleagues of the slain taxi driver, it became apparent that he was not guilty.

Witnesses said that while being beaten and tortured, Mr. Nestor insisted that he had been 40 miles (about 65 kilometers) away with a friend and her mother at the time of the murder. And although three taxi drivers were dispatched to verify the alibi, Mr. Nestor was shot and killed before they returned to Amambai with confirmation.

As with previous lynchings, however, there was little expectation that those responsible for Mr. Nestor's death would be brought to trial. In some cases, in fact, such has been the anger of communities besieged by crime that hundreds of people have come forward to say they took part in lynchings. In other cases, small police units have simply preferred to prolong investigations until the incidents have been forgotten.

Nonetheless, the frequency of lynchings reflects the extent to which violent crime has come to

AWACS: France, Boeing Disagree Over Terms for Sale

(Continued from Page 1)

Libya, and would provide France with intelligence on Libyan troop movements in Chad.

Since 1982, the French Air Force has tested AWACS, the Grutman Hawkeye and the Nimrod system made by General Electric Co. Avionics of Britain.

After he became defense minister last spring, André Girard obtained approval to allocate 4 billion francs in the 1987 defense budget for a surveillance system.

However, Defense Ministry officials said that the total cost of acquiring the three AWACS and the ground infrastructure would be nearly double that amount.

"The amounts of money make it imperative we obtain the equivalent, but not necessarily the identical conditions obtained by Britain," the Defense Ministry official said.

Pressure on Defense Ministry negotiators to obtain substantial concessions is coming primarily from Michel Noir, the trade minister. He and other trade officials are known to be concerned about the current outlook for the French aerospace industry, which has been hard hit by falling orders at home and in world markets.

Iranian Envoy Meets French Officials

By Julian Nundy
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A high-ranking Iranian envoy visited France this week for talks with French officials amid reports of a new chill between Paris and Tehran.

The visit, by a Foreign Ministry official, came as a French magazine said that the government had received a warning that a terrorist bombing wave that hit Paris in September, killing 11 persons, could resume shortly.

The attacks, according to the conservative Le Point, would begin again if Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, a Lebanese jailed in France on arms charges, is not tried by the beginning of March on other charges that he faces.

He is due to be tried in connection with the murders of an American and an Israeli diplomat in 1982. Court officials said Tuesday that a decision on the date for the trial would be announced Jan. 28.

The Iranian envoy, Ali Ahani, the head of the Foreign Ministry's European and American Department, met with Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond for nearly two hours Monday for talks that were believed to concern French hostages held by pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon. Officials gave no details of the meeting.

Just before leaving Wednesday, he met with Prime Minister Jacques Chirac briefly to transmit a

message from the Iranian government. No details of the message were available.

Diplomatic sources said that Mr. Ahani visited Paris after Mr. Raimond wrote a letter to his Iranian counterpart, Ali Akbar Velayati, expressing his disappointment that only one of the five French hostages, a member of a television crew held since March 1986, was released in Lebanon at Christmas.

The sources said that France, after negotiations with various groups in the Middle East, had expected the release of at least two Frenchmen.

Shiite Moslem groups now hold two French diplomats and two journalists in Lebanon. A fifth Frenchman, a free-lance journalist, was abducted in West Beirut last week, but there has been no claim of responsibility.

The sources added that Iran apparently was offended by a speech welcoming the hostage released last month in which Mr. Chirac thanked President Hafez al-Assad of Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization but made no mention of Iran.

On Friday, a French Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Mr. Ahani would be received "only if he is carrying a message."

France has concentrated on Iran in its efforts to gain the release of its hostages in the belief that Tehran's influence on the Shiite kidnappers could be decisive. Three of the French hostages have been held for nearly two years. Five French hostages were released by their Lebanese captors in 1986.

This week's edition of L'Express magazine said that the previous Socialist government, which was voted out of office in March, had allowed the export of 450,000 artillery shells to Iran despite an embargo on weapons sales to Iran. A former Socialist defense minister, Charles Hermin, denied reports 11 months ago that the government had been aware of the sales and had allowed them to continue. But L'Express said that Mr. Hermin's Socialist successor and the current conservative government had continued an inquiry into the affair.

Le Point, reporting on the threat of a resumption of terrorist attacks in Paris, said that this warning had been given to a senior French official who visited the Middle East last month.

It said it had been relayed by Bassam Abu Sherif, a senior aide to Georges Habash, the leader of the leftist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Mr. Abu Sherif, according to the report, advised the French envoy that a Popular Front dissident group, calling itself PFLP-Special Operations and headed by Selim Abu Salem, was planning the operations against France and a Lebanese Shiite. The Shiite took part in an attempt to kill the former prime minister, Shapur Bakhtiar.

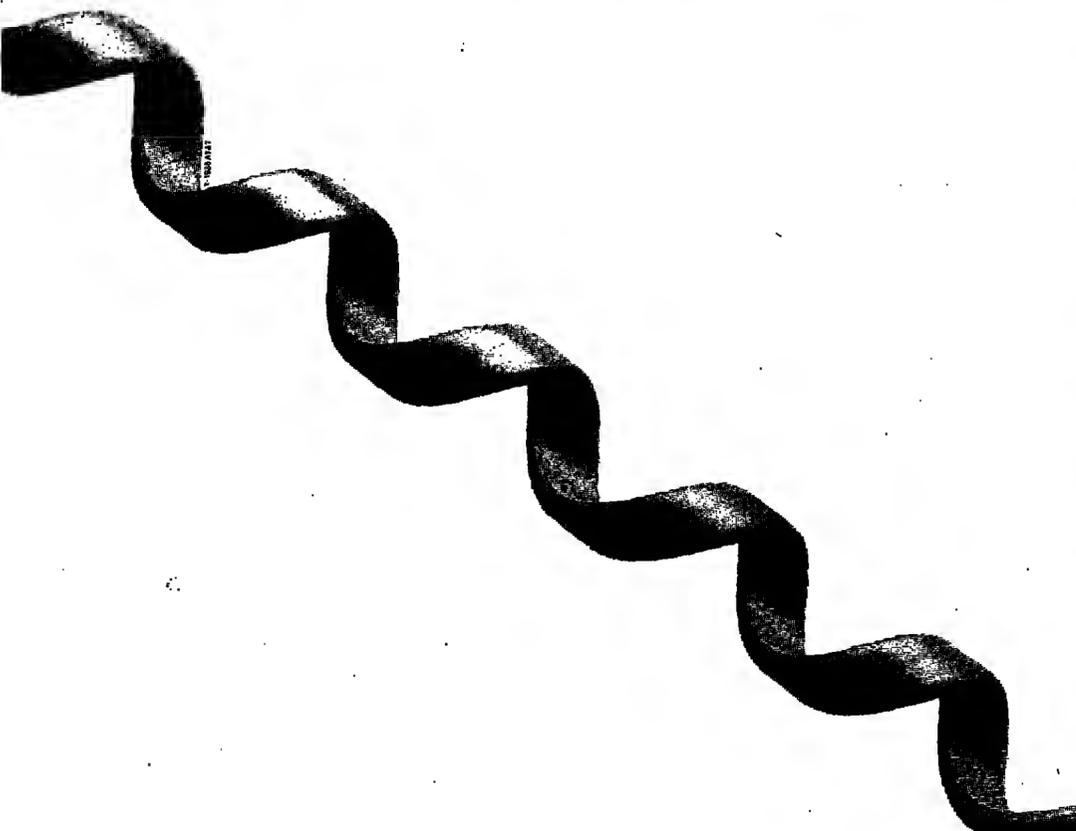
The French police blamed the September attacks and bombings earlier in 1986 on brothers of Mr. Abdallah, who live in a village in Syrian-controlled northern Lebanon.

Mr. Abu Sherif told the French envoy that the Abdallah brothers were under close surveillance in their village but that the extremist Abu Salem splinter group was ready to carry out new operations to press for the release of Georges Abdallah, a Greek Orthodox Christian, reportedly received his early guerrilla training from the Habash group.

Mr. Abdallah is due to be tried on charges relating to the deaths of an Israeli diplomat, Yasov Barsamantov, and a U.S. military attaché, Lieutenant Colonel Charles R. Ray, in 1982. Investigations also are under way into his possible involvement in a failed attack on the U.S. consul in the eastern French city of Strasbourg in 1984.

The September bombings were accompanied by communiqués demanding the release of Mr. Abdallah and two other prisoners from the Middle East held on terrorism charges, an Armenian and a Lebanese Shiite. The Shiite took part in an attempt to kill the former prime minister, Shapur Bakhtiar.

Officials refused comment on the substance of Le Point's report. Justice Minister Albin Chalandon, questioned by a radio interviewer, replied only that he thought it was irresponsible to publish information that could alarm the public.



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Reagan For Iran

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C.S. Rights

Rights Leader

Reagan Sets Session For Iran Inquiry

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan will be interviewed Monday by the special commission he appointed to study National Security Council operations in the aftermath of the Iran-contra affair, the White House said Wednesday.

The term of the review board, headed by former Senator John G. Tower of Texas, has been extended until Feb. 19 "due to the large amount of material" the panel has to deal with, the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said. It was to have ended Jan. 29.

Mr. Speakes said Mr. Reagan would meet later Wednesday with David M. Abshire, the special White House counsel on the Iran arms affair. Mr. Abshire has denied reports by administration sources that Mr. Reagan had "rebuffed" the panel's request for an interview.

Mr. Abshire, who has met once before with Mr. Reagan, will discuss with him "how to proceed" in a 20-minute session, according to Mr. Speakes. He said the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, would not sit in.

Mr. Abshire has met with all the members of the Senate and House select committees, which will investigate the Iran arms affair and the diversion of funds to Nicaraguan rebels, Mr. Speakes said. In addition, he has conferred with the independent counsel, Lawrence E. Walsh, who will act as a special prosecutor, the spokesman said.

The interview, he said, would take place in the White House, but will not require sworn testimony because the panel does not have subpoena powers.



David M. Abshire

NATO Will Buy 2 U.K. Satellites

STEVENAGE, England — The British Defense Ministry has secured a \$260 million contract to supply the North Atlantic Treaty Organization with two military communications satellites.

A ministry spokesman said Monday, "Our intention is to launch the first satellite aboard the U.S. shuttle in 1990. He said it was the first time NATO had chosen a non-American space communications system.

Robert C. McFarlane, the former national security adviser who flew secretly to Iran to try to negotiate the freedom of Americans held hostage in Lebanon, said in a television interview Tuesday night that he received written instructions about the mission that were approved by Mr. Reagan. The Associated Press reported.

But Mr. McFarlane said he never spoke to the president or received any direct orders from him on the arrangement.

He said he received a call from Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, his successor in the White House post, who said a deal had been made with the Iranians that "would call for the release of all our hostages and hopefully turn in a new direction, to discuss our disagreements, the political agenda."

"He said the president had approved it. He asked that I come in," Mr. McFarlane said, adding, "I was given instructions, about four pages, that dealt with this set of political disagreements."

Mr. McFarlane said he asked if cabinet officers were involved, and was told that they were and that the president had approved these instructions.

"The president made it clear that the arrangement reached before I went over was to be fulfilled and not negotiated," Mr. McFarlane said.

Vice President George Bush said Tuesday in Washington that Mr. Reagan is "certain to this very day" the United States did not swap arms for hostages.

When Mr. Reagan submitted his \$1 trillion budget to Congress on Jan. 5, he estimated that it would produce a \$107.8 billion deficit in fiscal 1988. That figure would be within the \$108 billion target set by the balanced-budget law approved last year.

"In submitting this budget, I am keeping my part of the bargain," Mr. Reagan said in his budget message. "I ask Congress to do the same."

Members of congressional budget committees said Tuesday that the budget office's estimate confirmed their suspicions that the administration had been unrealistic in its economic assumptions in preparing the spending plan for fiscal 1988.

They renewed calls for a meeting between congressional leaders and the White House to seek a consensus on raising revenues and cutting spending. Such a proposal has previously been rejected by the administration if the agenda were to include a discussion of raising taxes.

The House Budget Committee chairman, William H. Gray 3d, Democrat of Pennsylvania, said the new report "proves what I said earlier, that there are three problems with the budget: realism, revenues and fairness."

"What it means is that we are not climbing — as the administration would have us believe — Mount Rushmore. We are climbing Mount Everest. There's a big difference."

The Senate Budget Committee chairman, Lawton Chiles, Democrat of Florida, said: "We sorely need the president's leadership now." He urged Mr. Reagan to include in his State of the Union message on Tuesday an invitation to Congress to join him in a budget meeting.

Mr. Chiles also reiterated that the \$108 billion deficit target could not be met unless there were more substantial revenue increases than those proposed in Mr. Reagan's budget: asset sales, user fees and credit changes.

1988 Deficit Will Exceed Legal Limit, Congress Says

WASHINGTON — The Congressional Budget Office has estimated that President Ronald Reagan's budget for the year beginning in October will produce a deficit of \$135 billion to \$140 billion, at least \$27 billion larger than Mr. Reagan projected.

The preliminary analysis, released Tuesday by the independent, bipartisan arm of Congress, indicates the congressional budget deliberations will be harder than had been expected.

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Early Afghan Accord Is Deemed Unlikely

WASHINGTON — Despite growing signs of interest by the Soviet Union in getting its troops out of Afghanistan, American officials and foreign diplomats say an early withdrawal seems unlikely unless the Afghan insurgents moderate their opposition to forming a coalition government acceptable to Moscow.

A flurry of diplomatic activity has taken place in recent days among senior American and Soviet officials in Pakistan, which provides the main sanctuary and supply route for the insurgents. Michael H. Armacost, undersecretary of state for political affairs, has just had talks in Pakistan, where a Soviet first deputy foreign minister, Anatoli G. Kovalev, was also holding meetings.

The Afghan leader, Major General Najibullah, has said that his government and the Soviet Union have agreed on a timetable for the withdrawal of the estimated 115,000 Soviet soldiers. The timetable has not been made public, although it is expected to be submitted at the next round of indirect talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan, which is scheduled to convene in Geneva next month under United Nations auspices.

Informally, Moscow is reported to have spoken of a withdrawal period of years, during which Pakistan would cut off the flow of insurgent manpower and weapons. Pakistan has suggested four months, an American official said, and Secretary of State George P. Shultz has also spoken of "months," calling for "a short and decisive Soviet troop withdrawal."

Beyond the question of timing, however, lies the more fundamental problem of what kind of government the Afghan insurgents moderate their opposition to forming a coalition government acceptable to Moscow.

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stan have agreed to abstain from interfering in each other's internal affairs, which would mean closing the Pakistani routes of supply.

But neither the United States nor Pakistan appears ready to press the insurgents, known as the mujahidin, to accept a coalition government that would include some Afghan figures who have served in pro-Soviet regimes.

"We can't force them to accept anything," a Pakistani diplomat said.

A State Department official said: "Our position is that it's up to the mujahidin to determine what a future regime would be like. We're not looking for a puppet state for the West, but we won't accept a puppet state for the East. The U.S. is leaving it to the mujahidin."

On Saturday, the mujahidin ended a three-day conference in Pakistan with a roughly worded declaration that a government composed of the seven insurgent factions based in Peshawar, Pakistan, would take over after a Soviet withdrawal, a Pakistani diplomat noted. Any Afghan who serves in a government under Soviet domination would be considered as a Soviet agent, he said.

Diplomats speculated that the

uncompromising stance of the Afghan insurgents could be a negotiating position masking some flexibility, but they said they were not sure.

One complication is that the UN negotiations, in which Pakistan and Afghanistan do not talk directly but through UN officials, do not deal with internal Afghan political affairs. If they are to be resolved, they must be negotiated informally by Pakistan, the United States, Afghanistan, the Soviet Union and the insurgents.

Armacost Stresses Caution

While Mr. Armacost's visit was portrayed officially as a routine opportunity to exchange views, he is believed to have pressed Pakistani officials not to rush to a decision that Moscow has markedly changed its policy toward Afghanistan before full details of the Soviet position are known. The Washington Post reported from Islamabad.

Mr. Armacost underscored this caution when he said on leaving Islamabad on Tuesday that while the Soviet initiatives were discussed, "it is deeds that count, and the deed that is most important is the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan."

He indicated that there is no change in the U.S. position on Afghanistan so far, saying that Washington has "always supported the just struggle of the Afghan people to see that foreign troops leave their country and see that political arrangements are established in Kabul which are responsive to the will of all Afghans."

ment is left behind in Kabul, officials and diplomats believe. They see Soviet officials requiring at least a face-saving political solution to accompany their pullout — a "decent interval," officials have called it — during which a regime friendly to Moscow could preside.

Soviet troops were sent into Afghanistan in December 1979 to help crush an insurgency by Islamic tribesmen. Given the long border between the two countries and the grueling war that has cost an estimated 25,000 Soviet lives, Moscow is expected to make any pullout contingent on the creation of an Afghan government that is not dominated by the West or by other elements hostile to the Soviet Union.

The United States has already agreed to be a guarantor of the UN-sponsored agreements when and if they are completed, a commitment that implies ending the flow of American weapons to the insurgents. Pakistan and Afghan-

'We're not looking for a puppet state for the West, but we won't accept a puppet state for the East.'

— A U.S. State Department official

U.S. Rights Aide Resigns in Protest

WASHINGTON — The government official responsible for requiring U.S. contractors to hire minority workers has resigned in protest, saying some Reagan administration officials are paying only "lip service" to enforcement of anti-discrimination laws.

In one of the most pointed attacks from an administration insider, Joseph N. Cooper, who has been director of the Labor Department's Office of Federal Contract Compliance, said Wednesday that some administration officials believed "that affirmative action has done too much, gone too far, become too powerful."

Head of the contract compliance program for 17 months, he resigned without explanation Friday.

Mr. Cooper, who is black, said these "vocal dissenters promote the

idea that goals and timetables are quotas, and that reverse discrimination is a reality," adding, "They are wrong."

He identified Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d and Assistant Attorney General William Bradford Reynolds as among those who sought to thwart federal rules that require numerical hiring goals for companies that do business with the government. The rules affect more than 20,000 companies employing 23 million workers at 70,000 sites.

David F. Demarest, a Labor Department spokesman, said there would be no comment from any officials within the agency.

Terry H. Eastland, a Justice Department spokesman, said of Mr. Cooper's remarks: "The problem is not at all with affirmative action, which this attorney general and his predecessor and Brad Reynolds

have strongly supported. The issue is whether you're going to have racial preferences, and we cannot support that. If Mr. Cooper is going to say that the only kind of affirmative action must be racially preferential, in terms of hiring and promotion, then we must strongly disagree with him."

President Ronald Reagan is considering a recommendation from the Justice Department to eliminate numerical hiring goals for companies that do business with the government. The revised rule would require that contractors expand the pool of minority members and women considered for hiring and promotion, but without any numerical standards.

Under the rules, contractors must make "good faith efforts" to hire and promote workers who are black, Hispanic or women in rough proportion to the numbers of available qualified candidates.

Ecuador to Disband Military Unit That Held Chief

QUITO, Ecuador — President Leon Febres Cordero said the military high command plans to disband the paratrooper unit whose members held him hostage for 11 hours, but denied the action violated his pledge to take no reprisals against the rebels.

Amid warnings from Ecuador and U.S. officials that the situation in the country remained serious, the National Congress, meanwhile, began voting Tuesday on a motion urging Mr. Febres Cordero to resign. Congress is controlled by the opposition.

After a debate that could last several days, the single-house Congress is expected to approve the resolution. Impeachment proceedings are also a possibility, but are considered unlikely because the opposition lacks the necessary two-thirds majority to remove the president from office.

Mr. Febres Cordero has vowed he will not be forced from office before his four-year term ends in August 1988. The military on Monday issued a statement reaffirming support for the president and warning Congress to curb efforts to remove him.

Supporters of Mr. Febres Cordero and anti-government protesters clashed briefly outside the Congress building as debate opened, but were dispersed by the police. One woman was injured when a demonstrator opened fire, the police said.

In announcing the dissolution of the air force paratrooper corps, Mr. Febres Cordero said it did not violate his pledge to the paratroopers because the decision was not his.

He said that while the executive branch would not act against his abductors, the judicial branch is independent and should investigate and punish them.

At least 50 paratroopers held Mr. Febres Cordero and some of the nation's highest military officers captive for 12 hours Friday. They forced the president to grant amnesty to the former commander

of the air force, Lieutenant General Frank Vargas Pazos, who had been detained since he led a failed rebellion in March 1986.

Mr. Febres Cordero said he was punched, kicked and threatened with death while being held captive. Two of his bodyguards were killed.

A military court dropped the rebellion charge against General Vargas, in keeping with the amnesty agreement. But the court maintained a corruption charge against the general stemming from an alleged kickback in the purchase of a government airplane.

General Vargas's defense lawyer, Patricio Buendia, said Tuesday that he hoped to have bail set soon on the corruption charge so that General Vargas could emerge from hiding in the port city of Guayaquil.

Dispute Worries U.S.

The U.S. ambassador said Tuesday that the confrontation threatened to destroy Ecuador's democracy. The New York Times reported from Quito.

The ambassador, Fernando Enrique Rondón, said at a news conference: "We're very, very worried that political polarization in Ecuador could lead to actions that would threaten democratic life in this country. At this very moment, it is probably in Ecuador where democracy is under the greatest challenge in the hemisphere."

Mr. Febres Cordero, a conservative millionaire businessman who was elected in 1984, has been one of President Ronald Reagan's closest allies in Latin America.

A senior Ecuadoran government official said Tuesday that the military commanders involved in last week's abduction were seeking. Several of them were slapped, kicked and cursed by enlisted air commandos, and the official said the commanders were investigating the possibility that opposition politicians had been the "intellectual authors" of the assault.

Rights Leaders to March in White Georgia County

CUMMING, Georgia — Many prominent U.S. civil rights leaders have agreed to join an anti-racism march Saturday in an all-white county where a crowd led by Ku Klux Klan members blocked a similar march last weekend.

The authorities in Forsyth County expressed the fear that larger numbers of whites would appear to oppose the marchers.

Sheriff Wesley C. Wahren Jr., whose men were unable to control the white crowd that blocked the

march last weekend, vowed to protect Saturday's marchers "if it takes 300 state troopers and every GBI agent in the state." The GBI is the Georgia Bureau of Investigation.

Among the rights leaders expected to attend the march are Coretta Scott King, widow of the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr., the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, the Reverend Hosea Williams, the Reverend Joseph Lowry and the entertainer Dick Gregory.

They are expected to be joined

by politicians, including former Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, a leading contender for the Democratic presidential nomination, and Representative Don Edwards, Democrat of California. Governor Joe Frank Harris has been invited, but has not decided whether to participate, his press secretary said.

The march is expected to attract as many as 5,000 participants.

Last weekend, about 400 whites, including Ku Klux Klansmen, threw stones and bottles and shout-

ed racial epithets at a group of about 75 blacks and whites taking part in a "brotherhood and anti-intimidation march" through Forsyth County. The county has had virtually no black residents for decades.

Danny Carver, a leader of the Ku Klux Klan in Georgia, did not answer his telephone Tuesday, but a recorded message urged that "all Klan members and all white people be in Cumming Saturday, Jan. 24. We will keep Forsyth County all white."

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Australia and Sweden Plan Network to Monitor N-Tests

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — An international network of seismic stations to monitor underground nuclear tests is likely to be operational within three years even if the United States and the Soviet Union refuse to participate, Australian officials said Wednesday.

They said the network might be formed by Sweden and Australia next year.

Using sensitive detection devices and advanced computer and communication facilities, a Swedish-Australian link would be capable of detecting all but the smallest nuclear explosions in most parts of the world, the officials added.

The governments of both countries, which are leading advocates of nuclear arms-control measures, say they believe that a global seismic surveillance system would make a major contribution to the conclusion of verifiable treaties banning or strictly limiting tests of nuclear explosives.

They add that it would go a long way toward preventing cheating.

The Australian officials, contacted by telephone in Canberra, made their comments in the days preceding the planned resumption of talks in Geneva on Thursday between the United States and the Soviet Union on ways to limit nuclear testing.

"Australia, a U.S. ally, wants early agreement on a total test ban treaty. A resolution sponsored by Australia and New Zealand calling for this step received overwhelming support in November at the United Nations.

The resolution was co-sponsored by 26 countries, including Sweden, Canada and Japan. The United States and Britain, both of which opposed the resolution in 1985, abstained. Only France voted against it.

The Reagan administration contends that some testing of nuclear weapons would be needed as long as the United States and its allies

depend on such weapons as a deterrent against attack.

The Soviet Union declared in August 1985 that it would observe a self-imposed ban on nuclear testing. But Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, said recently that the moratorium would end as soon as the United States carries out its first test in 1987. Washington has announced that it is planning a test for Feb. 5.

President Ronald Reagan, under pressure from Congress for progress on arms control, asked the Senate last week to approve two treaties limiting testing provided Moscow dropped its long-standing opposition to on-site inspection.

Mr. Reagan told lawmakers that the 1974 Threshold Test Ban Treaty and the 1976 Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty were "not effectively verifiable in their present form."

The treaties, which have a common purpose of limiting individual nuclear explosions to no more than 150 kilotons, were signed but not ratified by the United States and the Soviet Union.

A kiloton is a unit of measure of a nuclear weapon's yield, equivalent to the explosive energy of 1,000 tons of TNT. The yield of the atomic bomb dropped on the Japanese city of Hiroshima in August 1945 was 12 to 15 kilotons.

In September, the Australian government inaugurated a seismological center in Canberra that is capable of detecting underground nuclear explosions larger than five kilotons as far as 6,250 miles (10,000 kilometers) from the center of Australia.

Scientists say Chinese, French, Indian and the main Soviet nuclear test sites can be monitored from Australia. Soviet and U.S. test sites could be covered from Sweden.

They say the stable and ancient rocks that form the land areas of Australia and Sweden provide extremely quiet locations where seismographs can be operated at higher magnifications than those obtainable on most other parts of the globe.

Officials in Canberra said Australia would establish an international seismic data center next year — one of four in the world. The other three are in Sweden, the United States and the Soviet Union.

One senior official said that there were still technical problems to be ironed out and that a cheap-proof surveillance system would have to include on-site verification as well as seismic monitoring.



Frank Foerster, right, leaving a Malaysian court with his attorney, Jorg Strefferdt, after acquittal on drug charges.

German Free After Malay Drug Trial Finding a New Job: Resiliency Needed

By Sherry Buchanan
International Herald Tribune

Where there is a will, there is a way, the saying goes. So it is for resilient people who have been sent to an American, European or Asian city by their companies and, once the assignment is over, want to stay on.

Those who succeed in staying either look for another position within the network of their national subsidiaries, switch to the local network of multinationals or start their own company.

Depending on the city and on the industry, U.S. subsidiaries in Europe and European subsidiaries in the United States may be more interested in hiring nationals or in transferring personnel from headquarters.

Foreign assignments are often kept as plumb jobs for high-achievers who will then return to headquarters.

And in some European cities, such as Paris, the number of U.S. subsidiaries has declined, shrinking

the job market. Since 1979, according to Berndtson International SARL, the executive search firm, 131 of the 170 U.S. subsidiaries in Paris left, 39 stayed, and new offices were opened by 49 others.

Other variables include the cost of hiring an expatriate versus the cost of a national.

"It is rare for a U.S. firm to hire a U.S. expatriate locally," said Paul Haskell of Berndtson International SARL in Paris.

Graham Lindsey, a consultant with Korn Ferry International in London, the executive search firm, said, "One of the problems is that if an expatriate has been sent over on a generous compensation package, he may not be able to get that when he moves to another U.S. subsidiary who will want to hire him on a local contract."

U.S. subsidiaries often wonder whether a locally hired expatriate will stay at the lower rate or decide to go home once the reality of a lower salary hits.

But some Americans do manage to find top positions at good salaries with subsidiaries of U.S. companies.

Peter Weill, a manager in the computer industry, came to England to start up the European operations of Emulex, a U.S. manu-

facturer of computer components. After resigning from Emulex, he found a job, at a substantially higher salary, with the subsidiary of another U.S. computer company as vice president of international operations.

"It is a problem," said Mr. Weill, who has been in the computer industry for 20 years. "But it is just a question of selling the company the concept that just because they found you over here doesn't mean you shouldn't have the expatriate benefits."

When Mr. Weill planned his job search, he only targeted subsidiaries of U.S. companies because he did not think there was much demand for a U.S. manager at the senior levels of British companies.

Korn Ferry International in London confirms Mr. Weill's belief: 90 percent of the people in their data bank are British; only 10 percent are expatriates.

According to Thorndike DeLand Associates, the New York executive search firm, European subsidiaries in the United States prefer hiring Americans to European expatriates because of their management expertise.

One of the problems of continuing to work for U.S. companies in Europe or European companies in the United States is that eventually they want to send you home.

Paul Haskell, who has managed to stay on in Paris for the last 20 years, is a veteran of avoiding this. When he was 14 years old, he decided he wanted to live in Paris after visiting the city with his parents.

After graduating from Harvard Business School, he started working for McKinsey, the U.S. management consulting firm, in New York, which then sent him to Geneva and then to Paris to open a new office.

Mr. Haskell wanted to send Mr. Haskell back to New York, he got a job with another U.S. management consulting firm. When that firm asked him to go back to the United States, he joined Rhone Poulenc, the French chemical giant.

Dissatisfied with that company's management style, which he found too rigid and hierarchical, he resigned and took a job as head of personnel with the U.S. management consulting firm, Booz Allen, in Paris.

Shortly after he started, Booz Allen decided to move him and the company's international headquarters to the United States. Finally, eight years ago, he was employed by Berndtson International in Paris and has been there ever since.

Multinationals do have a heart and will make special arrangements for love-struck employees who marry a national. Cynthia Valenti, an American, was finishing her two-year assignment with the London subsidiary of a large U.S. bank and the bank wanted to send her back to New York.

But she fell in love and was married to a British national. The bank let her stay in London but insisted she go off the expatriate package onto the lower-paying local contract.

Weather Shift Is Moderate As El Niño Comes Back

By Boyce Rensberger
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — El Niño, the occasional climatic disturbance that shifts the world's weather patterns and can cause severe weather problems, has returned.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, in an advisory Tuesday, said the current El Niño is near the midpoint of a typical 18-month life cycle. But unlike its disastrous predecessor in 1982 and 1983, it appears to be moderate and is not expected to cause severe problems anywhere, the agency said.

El Niño has brought drier than usual weather, although not drought, to the western Pacific region of the Philippines, Indonesia, Australia and New Guinea.

The zone of altered weather is expanding eastward and could bring dry weather to Brazil next month when the rainy season usually begins, the agency said. Southern Africa is also drier.

The last El Niño, which began in April 1982 and ended in July 1983, was the worst in more than a century. It was blamed for 1,300 to 1,500 deaths worldwide and economic losses of \$2 billion to \$3 billion. It brought Australia its worst drought in two centuries and Peru its most rain in 450 years.

The 1982-83 El Niño caused floods in southern China and drought in the north, lashed the west coast of the United States with severe storms and sent six typhoons through French Polynesia within five months.

The name El Niño, Spanish for "the child," was used by 19th-century Peruvian fishermen who noticed that abnormally warm seas that destroyed offshore schools of anchovies tended to appear around Christmas, recurring irregularly every two to seven years.

Although the first sign is often the warming of surface waters in the eastern tropical Pacific, this is the result of a shift in prevailing wind patterns whose cause is unknown.

Usually, equatorial Pacific winds blow from east to west, pushing the warmer surface waters westward and causing the warmer water to pile up to a greater depth toward the west. As a result, the air above the western warm zone develops large clouds that keep the region wet.

If the winds die down for a long enough period, as they do every two to seven years for unknown reasons, the warm water shifts back toward the east, carrying the rainy zone eastward and disrupting weather patterns.

In Africa, New Openness On AIDS, but With Limit

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

BANGUI, Central African Republic — One week, the health authorities here completed a pioneering comic book designed to warn Central Africans in simple language about the danger of AIDS.

The next week, officials destroyed videotapes made by a French television crew about victims of the disease in Bangui Hospital.

In this capital, where 4 percent of all adults are believed to be infected with the AIDS virus, the seemingly contradictory actions by the local authorities in December reflected attitudes common in much of Africa toward acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

When talking to their own citizens, African governments increasingly treat AIDS like any other public health problem. When talking to the outside world, African governments appear to seek to hide the problem.

In Zaire, a pro-government newspaper, *Elima*, recently published a series of six articles describing AIDS and giving advice on how to avoid getting it.

"Zaire has opted for an objective information campaign, serene and humane," wrote Kitoko Kalombo, the information director of Zaire's Public Health Department. But, he added, Zaire "continues to refuse to allow its fellow citizens who are victims of AIDS to become the object of cynical and unhealthy exploitation by the Western press."

Jeanne Afrique, the leading news weekly of French-speaking Africa, made AIDS the leading article of its year-end issue.

The author said those responsible for ignorance in Africa about the disease were "doctors anxious

to avoid panic," journalists with a "misplaced" sense of responsibility and governments "that have practiced an ostrich policy."

But many Africans say they believe that international discussion of AIDS in Africa puts the continent in an unfavorable light.

In November, several Nigerian newspapers published an article distributed by the Soviet press-feature syndicate Novosti on the origin of AIDS. It implied that the virus had escaped after "secret experiments at a laboratory developing biological weapons at Fort Detrick, Maryland."

The true origin of the virus is not known. According to an article in the U.S. magazine *Science* in November, the earliest known AIDS virus was identified in Kinshasa, Zaire, in 1959.

In Bangui in December, Health Ministry officials declined to talk about AIDS with an American reporter, but the problem was openly discussed among residents.

The French Army administers AIDS antibody tests to "African hostesses" who work in the army's two field hospitals, one in Bangui and another in Bouar, about 200 miles (325 kilometers) northwest of Bangui. The tests indicate infection but not whether a person will develop the fatal disease.

So far, according to Colonel Jean Carrié of the French Army, no French soldier garrisoned in the nation has died of AIDS.

It is estimated that 800 Central Africans died of the disease in 1986.

In 1985, a random sample of 327 people in Bangui from age 15 to 34 found that 4 percent had antibodies to the AIDS virus in their blood.

"AIDS is a very serious problem in Central Africa," said Alain Jean Georges, the research director at the Pasteur Institute in Bangui. He said his laboratory performed 100 blood tests for AIDS antibodies a week.

In the crowded wards of Bangui Hospital, doctors often do not order a 520 blood test for AIDS. Instead, nurses have been trained to detect the disease by consulting a chart of symptoms prepared by the World Health Organization.

The Central African Republic spends an average of \$1.67 a year on health care for each citizen.

Jakarta's Population Rising
United Press International

JAKARTA — This city's population, now 7.5 million, should reach about 13 million by 2000, making it the world's sixth most populated city after Mexico City, São Paulo, Bombay, New Delhi and Cairo, said the Indonesian population and environment minister, Emil Salim, on Tuesday.

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SCIENCE

'Noble Savages'

By Malcolm W. Browne
New York Times Service

RECENT discoveries in the southwestern United States, southern Greece, and the South Pacific have persuaded a growing number of archaeologists that primitive people were much more destructive to their habitat than had been generally believed.

The findings may finally put an end to what Dr. Jared M. Diamond describes as "the environmentalist myth" — an alleged bias of many scientists toward "the romanticized concept of the 'noble savage' " proclaimed by the 18th-century philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau. Writing in the British journal Nature, Dr. Diamond, a professor of physiology at the University of California (Los Angeles) School of Medicine, cited the destruction of plant species on Easter Island and in the Chaco Canyon in northwestern New Mexico as glaring examples of primitive human abuse of the land.

"The reason for this bias," he said in an interview, "is that primitive peoples have been so harshly treated by whites over the centuries that many whites today justly feel a sense of guilt. Scientists, among others, sometimes tend to compensate for this in inappropriate ways. For example, it has become politically and socially inexpedient to write or speak of the role of the Maori aborigines of New Zealand in the extinction of the moa — a large flightless bird — or of early Polynesian settlers who brought about the extinction of various Hawaiian birds."

Dr. Diamond and like-minded archaeologists believe that some societies continued to sink into a dense by abusing the lands on which they lived. At the same time, a declining society is likely to abandon conservation, he said, making the spiral of decay tighter.

Strong support for Dr. Diamond's revisionist point of view has come from Julio L. Betancourt, an archaeologist and his colleagues at the University of Arizona, who have extensively studied the Anasazi Indian civilization that flourished in New Mexico's Chaco Canyon from about 1000 to 1200.

The Chaco Canyon has long fascinated and mystified archaeologists. Its vanished inhabitants, believed to have been ancestors of modern-day Hopi and other Pueblo Indian groups, built the largest and tallest buildings that existed in North America prior to the advent of skyscrapers at the end of the 19th century. Hundreds of 12th-

century Chaco Canyon families were housed in huge stone-and-adobe apartment buildings that stood as high as five stories and whose ruins are still impressive.

Relics of this culture form an exhibition scheduled to open on March 6 at New York's Museum of Natural History.

Although archaeologists consider the Chaco Canyon culture to have been almost as advanced as that of the Maya in Central America, the Chaco Canyon inhabitants were unable to sustain the life-giving qualities of their environment.

"Throughout the Anasazi region," Mr. Betancourt said in an interview, "pach rats established nests and left middens or dungheaps. The feces and scraps they left in the middens were soaked in urine, which dried and crystallized, preserving the seeds and plant fragments the rats had eaten."

The rats always foraged within a 50-yard radius of their nests, he explained, and as many as 30 different plant species are represented by fossilized seeds and twigs in each midden. The age of the material is determined by analysis for radioactive carbon 14.

"This gives us a series of snapshots of what plant species were growing in the Chaco Canyon region at various times during the history of the region," Mr. Betancourt said.

"You can see abrupt deforestation in the Chaco Canyon, as stark as night and day, as obvious as it is on Easter Island in the Pacific. Prior to 1,000 years ago there was pinyon-jumper woodland in the Chaco Canyon, and for the past 1,000 years it was gone. The change was irreversible."

Although the cause of the deforestation is debated by scientists, Betancourt believes the evidence supports the view that as the Chaco Canyon builders used up local woodlands for fuel and building, erosion destroyed the top soil and deepened the surface water channels that had been important for irrigation, converting them into agriculturally useless arroyos.

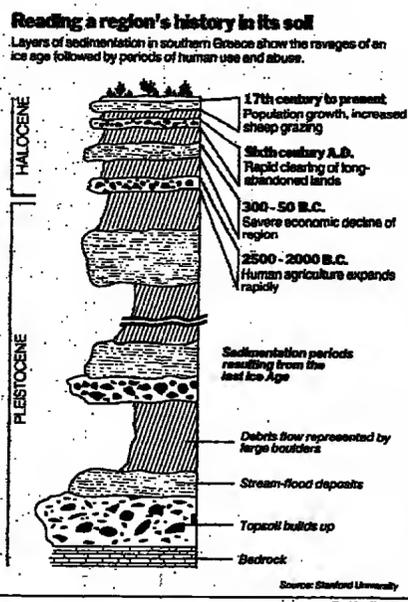
"This accounts for the fact that the geological record shows us a major deepening of water channels in the area between the 12th and 15th centuries," Mr. Betancourt said. "It's perfectly evident to me that people beat the hell out of the environment there, and then they moved."

Today, he said, inhabitants of other parts of the Southwest are once again "attacking pinyon-jumper woodlands, this time with trucks and chain saws," using the wood as fuel. It is essential that the federal government protect its national forests from further inroads, he said, if the fragile Southwestern habitat is to be preserved.



Cathy Hall

Abused and Destroyed Their Environment



Source: Stanford University
The New York Times

Dr. Diamond notes that deforestation also occurred on Easter Island in the South Pacific. Instead of moving on, however, the Easter Islanders abandoned their early artistic culture and land conservation practices to become warriors and cannibals. The island was once lushly covered with palms and other trees, but when its Polynesian population burned the wood and began allowing livestock to graze throughout the island, irreversible erosion destroyed the topsoil. By the beginning of the 18th century, Easter Island was barren, and remains so today.

Another form of support for Dr. Diamond's thesis is emerging in a series of papers published by a team of Stanford University archaeologists who recently completed a three-year expedition to the Southern Argolid — a tongue of land protruding from southern

Greece into the Mediterranean, that has been inhabited by human beings for 50,000 years. The Stanford group gathered information and samples from 319 sites. One of the team leaders, Dr.

Curtis N. Runnels, believes the results tend to confirm Dr. Diamond's view that early man strongly influenced his environment, often for the worse. "But this is not to say that man's impact was always destructive," Dr. Runnels said. "Throughout the history of the Southern Argolid, there have been times when man has conserved the land and prevented erosion, and other times

when he let things go to pot. One can gauge the health of a society quite well from the amount of soil that erodes from high slopes and washes down as silt in the valleys."

Most of the region's original topsoil was stripped away by the ravages of the last Ice Age. Dr. Runnels said, but when the human population began to grow rapidly, they soon made their mark on what was left. "Roughly 5,000 years ago, at the beginning of the Bronze Age," he said, "the population of the Southern Argolid increased dramatically, land was cleared as agriculture became intensive, and there was a period of severe erosion. We see it clearly in the great volume of silt that was washed down into the valleys and bays at that time."

"But ancient civilizations eventually learned to build terraces to prevent erosion. From the height of the great Mycenaean civilization in about 1,600 B.C. until its end in 1000 B.C., we find no erosion at all. The Mycenaeans were great builders, of course, and they probably put up some of the original terraces and check dams that have been rebuilt over the ages and are still around."

But the great disadvantage of terracing, Dr. Runnels said, is that terraces must be constantly repaired and kept from leaking. If livestock are allowed to trample and damage a terrace, rain water soon cuts a channel through it, dragging down the dammed-up topsoil and initiating runaway erosion that may be irreversible.

The siltling record shows that severe erosion occurred after the collapse of the Mycenaean civilization, and that conservation

practices were reinstated only after the Classical Greek period began about five centuries before Christ. With the decline of Greek political power between the third century B.C. and about 50 B.C., another period of severe erosion is detectable in silt patterns, Dr. Runnels said. A revival of sound agricultural practice occurred during the Roman era, but erosion set in again in the sixth century A.D. Two more social crises in the Southern Argolid are discernible: in silt patterns of the medieval period and of the past two centuries, Dr. Runnels said.

The current siltling may be related, he said, to increased grazing on upland slopes, neglect of terrace repairs, the cultivation of such high-value crops as lemons (which consume large amounts of water), and the growth of the tourist industry at the expense of soil conservation.

"Right now, the people of the area are pushing for fast profits. But even a slight downturn in world conditions, or a decrease in the buying population of Athens, or a war interrupting shipping in the Eastern Mediterranean — any of those things could wreck agriculture in the Southern Argolid. The terraces would go to pot and what little topsoil is left would slide into the sea."

The tendencies of mankind have changed little over the centuries, Dr. Diamond believes. "By nature, present-day man is neither more nor less destructive of the land than his forebears," he said. "It's just that the technology of destruction is vastly more efficient than it was in the past. There never was such a thing as a noble savage."

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The Eagles



Defender: Australia

Challenger: United-States

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IN BRIEF

Scientists Ponder Time

CHICAGO (NYT) — Of all phenomena that affect the human condition none has perplexed scientists more than the forward march of time, its link to the seemingly relentless tendency toward disorder known as entropy, and to the expansion of the universe.

Some of the world's leading theorists have speculated that, if the current expansion reverses itself and the universe begins to contract, the arrow of time will change direction. People — if there are any — would live from the grave to the cradle and would "remember" what is to happen tomorrow. Some theorists have suggested that those living in such a universe would not be aware that time was running backward, because their perception of time would be reversed. But they would live in a universe whose future, in every detail, is predetermined. Scientists have also suggested that our universe might have a twin, formed of antimatter, in which time runs backward.

Stephen W. Hawking of Cambridge University in England, a prominent proponent of the view that time would run backward in a shrinking universe, renounced recently that he had changed his mind. Recent research had led him to conclude that time would still march forward, even if the universe began to contract, he told a conference in Chicago on astrophysics.

Placebo's Chemical Effect

WASHINGTON (WP) — A placebo given for pain may be as effective as 8 milligrams of morphine, a modest dose, medical researchers have found.

A placebo is any pill, potion or procedure that has no direct effect, but that the patient believes is going to prove effective in treating some illness. Placebo drugs are often merely sugar pills. A mother's kiss on a skinned knee can also act as a placebo.

Now Dr. Jon Levine of the University of California at San Francisco has found that placebo pain relief is also chemical. He has found evidence that it is the neurotransmitter, triggered by expectations, producing quantities of natural pain-killing substances that are chemically similar to opiates such as morphine. Such natural pain-killers have been the subject of much recent brain research.

Super Carrot Developed

WASHINGTON (WP) — Plant breeders have produced a "super carrot," a new variety of the vegetable that contains 10 times the usual amount of carotene, the substance that the body converts into vitamin A.

The development could prove a boon to parts of the Third World where vitamin A deficiency is so severe that millions of children suffer permanent blindness as a result.

The new carrot, called Beta III, was developed at the Agricultural Research Service's Vegetable Crops Research laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin. Field tests are under way in south Asia and central Africa to

further adapt Beta III to local soil conditions. There is evidence that high levels of dietary carotene may inhibit development of cancer.

Dyslexia's Cause Studied

NEW YORK (NYT) — Many factors have been offered to explain the reading disorder dyslexia, among them impaired vision, head injuries, and inner-ear disorders. Now researchers studying the brains of dyslexics have discovered a pattern of cellular and structural abnormalities that suggest the reading disorder is caused by abnormal prenatal development of the brain.

As a result, doctors may soon be able to identify children with these abnormalities and recommend special tutoring or treatment to prevent failure in school.

While the severity and symptoms of dyslexia vary, its victims generally have problems perceiving shapes of words. Letters appear to bob and weave on the page, sometimes dancing off the edge, other times transposing themselves. Dyslexia is unrelated to intelligence. Thomas Edison, Albert Einstein, Winston Churchill and Woodrow Wilson are all believed to have been dyslexic.

10 Galaxies Discovered

PASADENA, California (AP) — Scientists have discovered 10 galaxies in a hidden zone of the universe behind the Milky Way, and say tens of thousands more could be revealed by a full-scale search.

The star systems were found when astronomers used a radio telescope to peer into the "zone of avoidance," the quarter of the sky hidden from optical telescopes by dust, gas and billions of stars surrounding Earth in the flattened spiral of our own galaxy, the Milky Way. While 10 is a small number of galaxies in a universe believed to contain billions, the discoveries are significant because they were made during a pilot attempt to explore the zone of avoidance, said Steve Marín, spokesman for the American Astronomical Society and a senior scientist at the Naval Aeronautics and Space Administration's Goddard Space Flight Center in Maryland.

Alzheimer's Clue in Dogs

NEW YORK (AP) — Brains from aged dogs, monkeys and a polar bear show lump-like plaques similar to those found in Alzheimer's victims, suggesting that clues to the disease may be found in animal experiments, a researcher says.

Although the animals did not have Alzheimer's, further studies might lead to an animal version of at least part of the disease, said Dr. Dennis Selkoe of Harvard's Brigham and Women's Hospital. Scientists have not yet found an animal version of Alzheimer's, which would allow more experimentation than is now possible.

Dr. Selkoe's research focused on amyloid, a fibrous material that makes up the plaques found in brains of Alzheimer's victims. Such plaques also appear in normal aging, but Alzheimer's victims accumulate them in greater numbers.

Kilauea Sets Lava Record

WASHINGTON (WP) — One of the world's most active volcanoes, Kilauea in Hawaii, has poured out 850,000,000 cubic yards (650,000,000 cubic meters) of lava since its current eruption began in January 1983, a record for Kilauea, said the U.S. Geological Survey director, Dallas L. Peck. That is enough lava to cover the District of Columbia to a depth of 12 feet (3.6 meters).

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a New Job y Needed

INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

Ease the Export Controls

Everybody agrees that the U.S. government has to control sensitive exports — military weapons and sometimes civilian goods with military uses. The buyers are often Russia. But for years there has been a rancorous quarrel in the Reagan administration over the breadth of these controls. The Defense Department has pressed incessantly to keep adding items to the list, often goods openly available abroad. Almost everyone else in the administration has been arguing that the controls are already too broad to be effective. But the Defense Department has usually had the upper hand. As the complaints continued to rise, the administration eventually set up a commission to look into the controls. It was headed by Lew Allen Jr., a former chief of staff of the air force, and included a former secretary of defense, Melvin Laird, as well as a former deputy director of the CIA and a former director of defense research and engineering. Their report, which appeared this week, offers sensible and useful advice. The Soviets make strenuous and frequently successful efforts to acquire Western technology by hook or by crook. But they lag behind the West in most fields, and the commission found, the gap may be widening because of Soviet dependence on Western equipment which, by the time it comes onto the commercial market, is always behind the work going on in the labs. The commission urged the administration to give more weight to economic con-

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Help for the Wrong Side

Iraq has had air superiority throughout its long war with Iran and is using it effectively to constrain Iranian oil exports. Both countries have missiles with which they can attack each other's cities. But in this war neither long-range bombing nor attacks on civilian populations are crucial. What really counts is the war on the ground and the ability of troops to take and hold territory. The current fighting has resulted in no crucial victory so far, but it is clear that the Iranian infantry — at a terrible cost in lives, but one that its leaders are willing to pay — is grinding forward. The Iraqis, much more heavily armed but outnumbered and less aggressive, are on the defensive. For the first time it begins to seem possible that Basra could fall. That would be a devastating, possibly fatal setback to Iraq. There would be three kinds of consequences: It would give tremendous momentum to Islamic fundamentalism, a religious movement that is, in political terms, militantly anti-Western; it would increase the threat both to Israel and to the conservative Arab states on the west side of the Gulf, notably Saudi Arabia; it would greatly strengthen Iran's influence over oil prices. The revelations of U.S. arms sales to Iran have given a very significant lift to Iran's morale and strengthened the impression in the Middle East that an Iranian victory is becoming inevitable. One of the strangest aspects of President Reagan's decisions to proceed with the sales is that neither he nor the people around him seem to have given sufficient consideration to those consequences or to the harm to U.S. interests that would flow from an Iranian triumph. The battle for Basra continues. Iranian artillery has apparently come within range of an oil refinery and started a spectacular fire. The number of deaths in the fighting is rising rapidly. Iran presses forward; the rest of the world waits desperately to bring the war to a stop. None of the world's powers has found a way to do it, and one of them, the United States, has given inadvertent but substantial support to the wrong side.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Great January Rally

The dollar plummeted, America's trade accounts are a mess and every day the national debt grows by half a billion dollars. But sobering news from Washington and Tokyo seems to have little impact on investors' enthusiasm. The Great January Rally has lifted the Dow Jones Industrial Average by 11 percent, increasing the value of all traded stocks by an astounding \$270 billion. Does Wall Street know something that the rest of us don't? There are several explanations for the boom, none entirely satisfying. The overdue adjustment. The American economy has been growing for five years without inflation, and in spite of well publicized bad trade news American business has never been leaner or more productive. Today's seemingly lofty stock prices are, on average, just 14 times corporate profits. That is a third lower than at the peak of pre-inflationary optimism in 1968. The cheap bank. The collapsing dollar has made a turbo-charged Mazda or a night at the Ritz depressingly expensive. But bad news for American tourists and consumers should be good news for American industry, which will eventually reap a windfall from extra sales at home and abroad. The low-priced dollar also makes American stocks temptingly cheap for investors with marks and yen to spend. The liquidity boom. Exxon and Ford shares may not seem like great bargains to the typical institutional investor, but nei-

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Africa Needs Much More Aid The UN Fund for Population Activities. Two themes repeated by Mr. Shultz on the subject were the importance of self-help and avoidance of dependence on aid. Over and over again on the six-nation tour he appealed for a new emphasis on the private sector, which has been strangled by regulation and competing state enterprises in many African nations. Fair enough. But no amount of reform can solve the problem in inadequate investment and aid. Nor will enhanced private sectors pay Africa's debts that, although small in comparison with the obligations of Latin nations, total an incredible \$162 billion. Repayment and debt service are consuming one-third of the export earnings of the debtor nations. Perhaps the secretary will have seen enough now to support additional money for next year's aid budget in which Africa is slated for only 5 percent of the total. —The Los Angeles Times.

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OPINION

Should West Germans Really Get More of the Same?

By Christoph Bertram

HAMBURG — By all expectations, the elections on Sunday will return to power the same government that has ruled the Federal Republic for the last four years. "More of the same," is the slogan of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats, and that, in all likelihood, is what West German voters want and what Europe will get: Four more years of a steady if lackluster regime in Bonn, firmly committed to the Western alliance and otherwise intent on maintaining the pleasant status quo. There is, on the surface, nothing wrong with this attitude. West Germany is doing well economically, and while the West may be entering a period of protracted economic turbulence, the country has enough accumulated strength to last it out. Yet at the same time West Germany is uniquely vulnerable. Part of a divided nation that is carrying the mortgage of the Nazi years, it needs the Western and European framework of support, particularly when the going gets rough. But during the last four years the Kohl government has preferred to draw on assets rather than invest in the future. In particular, it has shown a marked insensitivity to a fact that is now recognized as a truism by neighbors but is still ignored by most Germans: that in economic terms the Federal Republic today is Europe's superpower. As other superpowers have found out, strength all too easily begets resentment. There are a number of good reasons why West Germans have found it difficult to accept their newly dominant position and take it into account in shaping policy toward their neighbors. For one, not least because of the megalomania of Hitler's Reich and the fate it suffered, Germans harbor a deep uneasiness about being powerful. West Germany's postwar experience has been that of an applicant who wishes to be accepted, not that of a leader who seeks to impress others. West Germans like to think of themselves not as a powerful but as a medium-sized state beset by problems of its own — dependent for its security on American troops and missiles, for its ties with East Germany on Soviet acquiescence and for its prosperity on fickle world markets. Moreover, as the country's international weight has increased, Bonn has discovered the tactical advantage of putting its light under a bushel. By maintaining a low profile, successive governments have sought to deflect undue foreign demands on their purse. The initial reaction to inquiries of support from West Germany's partners is that these are unjustified. Why, people ask, should we bail out those who have worked less, invested less, exported less and saved less than we have? If governments have tended to be cautious in taking initiatives toward the European Community, it has not been only for lack of ambition but also for fear that the bill would ultimately end up for Bonn. Yet power has caught up with Germans whether they like it or not. For Bonn to plead inability is interpreted today in other capitals as unwillingness, as a refusal to accept the responsibilities that power and success convey. Perhaps the first postwar leader to understand that a strong rather than a weak West Germany runs the risk of being isolated in Europe was Helmut Schmidt. Before taking major action, whether in establishing the European Monetary System or in calling for American missiles to balance what he saw as a new threat from the East, Mr. Schmidt always sought to form a coalition with others, preferably with France. And he worked hard at promoting a network of European consensus. His successor, Helmut Kohl, who has been chancellor since 1982, promised continuity in foreign policy when he took over. Indeed, official contacts between Bonn and Paris have rarely been more intense than in the last four years. But they coincided with the growing trend of Euro-fatigue which has finally caught up with the Germans. Like most of their neighbors, the Germans have become inward-looking and more nationalistic. Mr. Kohl and his powerful minister of finance, Gerhard Stoltenberg, fully reflect this mood. Despite a torrent of pro-European statements, they rarely wonder how their policies affect the interests of others. Rather, they have stuck to the convenient belief that what is good for Germany will ultimately be good for Europe as a whole. Although convenient, this is a very short-sighted recipe for West German politics. If a reminder of the cost of parochial egotism were needed, it has been provided by the exchange rate crisis this month and its temporary resolu-

tion. The United States and France had pressed for a reduction of West German interest rates in view for several months. When the weakness of the dollar and the French franc pushed up the mark, Bonn finally — and with barely concealed irritation — agreed to a marginal revaluation. Only now that the dollar is falling and German exports suffering have West German authorities considered reducing interest rates. If this had been done a year or six months earlier, when West Germany's trading partners demanded it, the revaluation exercise might not have been necessary at all. Much political friction, particularly with France and the United States, would certainly have been avoided. In a recent interview, Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission, had this to say about the role of West Germany: "The more you succeed, the greater your responsibility." If it refuses to recognize that this is the burden of power, the Federal Republic will in the end damage its own interests even more than those of its Western partners. Instead of a prospering West Germany in a cohesive Western Europe, the result will be an isolated West Germany in a weak Europe. So "more of the same" is scarcely a sound guideline for West German policy in the next four years. But will this be clear to the winning old team as it sits down in Bonn after Jan. 25 to chart the future course of the country?

The writer is diplomatic correspondent for the weekly Die Zeit. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

For Republicans, Reagan Becomes a Dubious Asset

By Ronald Brownstein

WASHINGTON — As a snapshot of a bygone time, consider this remark by Donald J. Devine, the longtime conservative activist and now chief political adviser to Senator Bob Dole: "I don't buy the notion that you have to present a new vision for America; Ronald Reagan has done that. You have to show how you fit into that." Mr. Devine was speaking in November. His remarks are already antiquated, having been offered just before the flood of Iran arms scandal revelations overwhelmed the White House and the party. Forgive him. He was only articulating what passed for conventional wisdom in Republican circles. Up until November, many Republicans expected that no matter who became their next nominee, he would present himself as the man to continue Mr. Reagan's work. Then two things happened. The first was the election on Nov. 4 — an initial test for the re-elected Reagan appeal, which political professionals refer to as "continuation politics." Reassuringly ferociously, the president did everything he could to identify himself with Republican senators on the ballot. Several first-term Republican senators based their campaigns almost entirely on continuation. Most are now inquiring whether the Senate has provisions for severance pay. On the morning after election day, with the Democrats busily tacking



up the scraps of six incumbent senators, the concept of continuation politics was looking a bit battered. Then, in the minds of most political professionals, it died an early death last month as the administration acknowledged secret arms sales and diversion of funds to the Nicaraguan Contras. "For those who didn't hear the gong after the election," said Democratic pollster Peter D. Hart, "they've heard it now." The gong heralds a new political era. The Republican Party has been driven more quickly than it would have liked to watershed it was bound to reach sooner or later. During the past decade, in election after election, Republicans generated political voltage from two themes: a populist appeal against big government and a "standing tall" message in world affairs. Last fall's campaigns demonstrated that the anti-government appeal has, for now, lost most of its power. Mr. Reagan fired all his favorite harbs about tax-and-spend Democrats. The voters refused to bite, largely because the Democrats refused to fight. And the public, in large measure because it believes that Mr. Reagan has trimmed the excesses of government, was not nearly as worried about big government as a decade ago. Mr. Reagan became "a victim of his own success in economic policy," said a Democratic campaign strategist. Now the Iran-contra controversy has unhinged the other leg on which Republicans have rested their case. Whatever further revelations the Senate and House investigating committees unearth, they are unlikely to produce a portrait of American standing tall against terrorists. "We got into power more easily than people thought in 1980, based on the political symbolism of Iran — that the Democrats were weaker, more inactive and less clear on what the American image was worldwide," said Republican pollster V. Lance Larrance. "What's happened with the Iran scandal is at the least we're mixing our messages, which may take away some of the accelera-

tion around the ankles of all Republicans grappling with this puzzle. The demands of the primary will force any Republican to defend Mr. Reagan more vigorously than will be wise for the general election. Hastening Mr. Reagan's departure from the scene, the Iran arms controversy may tone down the emotional debate over big government that he has amplified. Both parties may end up concentrating on more enduring issues of inflation, jobs and competitiveness. Mr. Brownstein writes about politics for the National Journal. He contributed this to the Los Angeles Times.

Southeast Asia: More Smoke Than Fire Amid the Maneuvering

By Nayan Chanda

WASHINGTON — At first glance, fighting along the Chinese-Vietnamese border this month and the tough line on Cambodia that emerged from Vietnam's party congress last month can seem to have set back a timid improvement of atmosphere in recent months. But a closer look suggests that an apparent hardening of positions is tactical and not a prelude to escalation. After refusing to discuss the Cambodia question with Beijing for two years, Moscow agreed to address it in October. Vietnam's foreign minister attended the Chinese national day reception in Hanoi, and a Vietnamese table tennis team traveled to China. In a secret approach in late October to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who heads the anti-Vietnamese resistance in Cambodia, Hanoi proposed talks between all parties to the conflict — non-Communist Cambodians, Vietnam's protégés in Phnom Penh and even some members of the Khmer Rouge. In December, Beijing sent a deputy foreign minister on a visit to Laos, a close Vietnamese ally. These signs of thaw raised hopes that the Vietnamese party congress might show flexibility on Cambodia. The expectation was heightened by the emergence of reformers led by

the party's new secretary-general, Nguyen Van Linh. Economic pragmatism, however, was not accompanied by a logical corollary: willingness to end involvement in Cambodia and hostility toward China. The congress rewarded some of those directly involved in the eight-year-old occupation of Cambodia. They include General Le Duc Anh, the Vietnamese military commander in Cambodia, and Trau Xuan Bach, Hanoi's chief supervisor of the Cambodian regime in Phnom Penh. The resolution adopted at the congress declared that maintaining a

"special relationship" with Laos and Cambodia — euphemism for Hanoi's predominant role in security and foreign affairs in Indochina — was a "sacred obligation and a strategic duty." Has Hanoi reverted to a hard-line military solution? Perhaps not. The increased prominence of General Anh and Mr. Bach does not necessarily signal a hardening of position. While these men have their own policies and records to defend, they also bring to the highest policy-making body direct experience of the difficulty of long-term occupation of Cambodia. Few know better than General Anh the strategic value of Cambodia to Vietnam, but few have greater appreciation of the difficulty of building a loyal and effective Cambodian army. And few in the Vietnamese leadership are more familiar with the problems of deep-seated anti-Vietnamese feelings among the Cambodians than Mr. Bach. The elevation of these men could instill greater realism in Hanoi's approach. Domestic political considerations may dictate a hard-line position on Cambodia at this stage. Long and acrimonious debate over economic reform and leadership renewal in the months before the congress, and even after it, shows that the reformers have an uphill battle. To call for re-evaluation of Vietnam's long-held perspective on Cambodia or even the appearance of minor softening could provoke more opposition than the new leadership can safely incur. While Vietnam is keen for a settle-

Vietnam: The South Must Manage the Economy

By Caryle A. Thayer

CANBERRA — Until recently, Vietnam's Communist Party was dominated by men who had become politically active in the 1920s. Starting in 1951, this first generation of revolutionaries, comparable to Russia's Bolsheviks or China's "Long March" generation, were elected to top party positions at each succeeding national congress. Last month at the sixth congress, in a move not usually associated with leadership change in Communist states, the party's founding fathers bowed out. Six full Politburo members retired — although three were appointed special advisers, while a fourth retained his seat on the Central Committee. Along with generational succession there has been an evolution in Vietnam's political system, as it has moved from an operational mode dictated by the exigencies of war to a more routine pattern. As party con-

gresses have become more regular, there has been more frequent evaluation of the leadership and its performance by the party's rank and file. The task of reintegrating the South, with its anti-Communist, free enterprise past, and managing an underdeveloped economy has proved enormously complex. It has led to the expansion of the Central Committee and admission of different sectoral groups to the policy making arena. The committee's composition has changed markedly in the last two decades. This has benefited second-level party and state officials — provincial party secretaries, economic specialists and technocrats — whose level of representation has soared from 11 percent to 46 percent. In contrast, military representation

Cambodians Are Neglected Yet Again

NOW we have another demonstration of the Cambodians as a forgotten people: Thailand has decided to close down the Khao I Dang refugee camp. Unless something happens to alter this decision, the 26,000 people in the camp, including many infants born there, will lose their legal status as refugees and become "displaced persons" — vulnerable pawns once again. Initially they will be moved even closer to the border to camps administered not by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees but by the resistance groups that have been fighting the Vietnamese and the client government they installed in Cambodia in 1979. The new arrivals will join 250,000 Cambodians already classified as "displaced persons." These are people who have fled in the last few years to escape the stepped-up fighting. (In addition there are perhaps 100,000 displaced Laotians and a small number of Vietnamese.) The rose-colored notion behind the denial of refugee status is that these victims of the Indochina war can be returned to their countries of origin when conditions permit. That would require the restoration of something approaching normalcy in Cambodia. And that in turn would require China, the Soviet Union and the United States to agree to make Cambodia a priority, something they have never done. So these hundreds of thousands of people will likely remain in wretched limbo for years, maybe decades. —Sydney H. Schenberg, writing in Newsday.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Stay Off the Lines NEW YORK — [A reader writes:] "In an editorial you remark that there is much to be said in favor of Government ownership and operation of the telegraph lines. That is true, but there is much more to be said in opposition to it. Unless there is a check to the present tendency to concentrate control of all business in the hands of the Government and to the disposition of Congress to shift responsibilities upon the Executive, there will soon be an end of the institutions under which the country has grown and prospered, and instead of a President we shall have a dictator. Government ownership and operation of the telegraph lines would be only the beginning of the process. You will remember that when the camel got his nose into the Arab's tent the bulky body followed, and the owner soon found himself on the outside."

1937: Dispute in Japan TOKIO — Fierce opposition to the Hirota government on the ground that it has become "the puppet of the militarists" developed in the Diet [on Jan. 21]. After a session of unprecedented violence in which the Ministers were repeatedly booed and jeered from every part of the House, Premier Koki Hirota was received by the Emperor. After the audience, the Diet was declared adjourned [until Jan. 25]. The general impression was that the government will ask for dissolution. Leaders of the two principal Japanese parties, Suzuki and Miyano, accused Premier Hirota of having failed to restore discipline in the Army; charged Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita with antagonizing China instead of winning her friendship; and Finance Minister Baba with ruining the economy by presenting excessive military budgets.



OPINION

Is It Too Much to Ask From the Vatican?

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Everybody, a nice round of applause for Cardinal John O'Connor and the Israeli leaders. Between them they managed recently to destroy two old stereotypes about people, and that of course is always healthy. The Israelis, by getting their country deep in the mud of the Iran arms deal, showed that not all Jews are smart. The cardinal, by displaying strong public irritation about criticism of his Jerusalem trip, showed that not all Christians dilly-dally themselves turning the other cheek.

that seems to me to be the issue at the heart. What would have been so dreadful if the Vatican had decided to avoid creating embarrassment and real hurt out of its own error and had been gracious and courteous enough to allow the cardinal to go ahead with his scheduled visits to the prime minister and the foreign minister of Israel?

Henry Kissinger changed history by visiting top men in Beijing, capital of a country then anathema to America? And if allowing the trip to go ahead as planned would have turned out to be a diplomatic awkwardness for the Vatican because of Arab annoyance, so what? Israelis often grump about what they call the double standard: expecting their country to act more idealistically than the countries trying to destroy it and not to do some of the nasty things the large powers do, like sell arms to South Africa. But it is precisely that double standard that is Israel's strength, because it permits it to ask for world support in peace and war, and that is why much of the world does indeed respond.

The cardinal and the heads of the American Jewish organizations that said some amazing things about his pronouncements in Jerusalem and about the fact that the Vatican would not let him visit Israeli officials in their offices met on Monday to try to smooth things over, and that was fine. Now we can see what the spot obscured: the real issue. It was not the cardinal's trip or the criticism but the Vatican's policy of refusing diplomatic recognition to Israel and Rome's rigidity in enforcing it. The Vatican has its reasons for refusing the diplomatic recognition that 82 countries have extended to Israel. And although it manages to have diplomatic relations with about 125 countries, including Communist Poland and assorted other tyrannies, those reasons are judged overriding in the case of Israel.

It Would Seem That the Cardinal Was Ambushed

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — Cardinal John O'Connor is good and sore at the Jewish organizations that denounced his conduct abroad before even he had stepped out of the airplane returning to New York. Fifty-three wealthy Jewish organizations, including the World Jewish Congress, B'nai B'rith, Hadassah, the United Jewish Appeal and the Zionist Organization of America, spoke through the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations. Its spokesman was Morris B. Abram, a distinguished and sensitive gentleman who should have known better. He managed to give the impression that it was an insult to the American Jewish community that Cardinal O'Connor, while visiting Israel, declined to be circumscribed into Jewish dogma.

had to do with the cardinal's inattention to the delicate point of where exactly the meetings were to take place. It did not occur to him — as it would not have occurred to anyone not a professional diplomat — that there was a grave symbolic difference between meeting Israel's leaders in Tel Aviv, which the United States and most of the rest of the world, recognizes as the capital of Israel, and in Jerusalem, which Israel proclaims as its capital. The Vatican sharply reminded the cardinal of the difference, the cardinal complied with the Vatican's instructions and his Israeli hosts, taking vociferous offense, announced that they would therefore not greet the cardinal as theretofore planned. The cardinal did the correct thing (he regretted the misunderstanding), but he also did the gracious thing (he put all the blame for the misunderstanding on his own shoulders).

Rigid officials reflect rigid policy and

Background: Cardinal O'Connor was asked, by the same folk who are now jumping on him, to visit Israel. Why? They wished to invoke the good offices of the Catholic Church ("good offices" is a technical term used in diplomatic parlance to describe organizations — the Red Cross would be an example — that might succeed in negotiating between hostile parties to bring on a rapprochement) to enhance an understanding of the major causes of continuing friction in the Middle East. Those issues, as specified by the censorious Jewish organizations, were the status of Jerusalem, the plight of Palestinian refugees and the response to the Nazi Holocaust. The statement said that, respecting all three, the cardinal had left his critics "dismayed and distressed."

On visiting Jerusalem, the cardinal met Israel's president and foreign minister. This was managed by one of those useful faculties of diplomacy: As far as the cardinal was concerned, he was visiting the dignitaries in their homes. As far



By DANZIGER in The Christian Science Monitor.

Patient, Pill-Seeker, Client, Valetudinarian, Impatient

By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON — From enlightened wings of the health industry in America come reports that the term "patient" is losing favor because of its connotation of subordination and stolid suffering. A new word is sought. Whatever else it means, "patient" was descriptively on the mark in the bygone

suggests helplessness, disability or passivity. Modern medicine says that people should actively participate in protecting their own health and getting well when they are sick, and "patient" is the wrong term for encouraging that kind of activism. However, the choices for a replacement word are limited.

MEANWHILE

days of waiting rooms deliberately and heavily overbooked to keep the doctor fully occupied regardless of the inconvenience for those seeking medical service. One was patient or went elsewhere.

Since terms associated with ill health are out of bounds, "sickling" or "suffering" certainly won't do. "Valetudinarian," meaning a person of weak or sickly constitution, is a splendid word that might be stretched through common usage to cover all who go to the doctor. But it is too big a mouthful to catch on. If shortened to "valet," it is no better than "patient" in terms of status vis-à-vis the doctor. Malpractice lawyers often refer to recipients of medical attention as "victims," but the health industry cannot be expected to go for that.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Vatican and Israel

The excellent Washington Post editorial "The Cardinal in Israel" (Jan. 14) shows that the Vatican has finally arrived at the moment of truth about its reasons for not recognizing Israel. All the pretended reasons of the past have now proved deceptive and untenable. The Vatican has said that it is concerned about Christians in Muslim countries — but when did the Vatican intervene in the unending massacres of Christians by Muslims in Lebanon, southern Sudan or Idi Amin's Uganda? Israel, Vatican officials have said, has no settled borders. What about Guyana, Venezuela, Belize, Guatemala and all the other countries without settled borders but with which the Vatican has ties? A third assertion is that the holy shrines in Jerusalem need international protection. But when were these shrines safer than under Israel?

Israel, Iran and Reagan

Two columns on your Jan. 20 editorial page, "The Central Truth Is That a U.S.-Iran Link Is Crucial," by Jacob Nimrod, and "Better for Israel to Address Its Crisis," by William Pfaff, although very different, promote an illusion detrimental to the United States. Mr. Pfaff writes that "the Israelis furnished ideas and means to appease Ronald Reagan in his anxiety to do several impossible things at once: rescue hostages, fight terrorism, find 'moderate' Iranians..." And Mr. Nimrod states that "creation of a U.S.-Iranian link is at the heart of the matter." That is not so. Israel has consistently assisted Ayatollah Khomeini's regime since the start of the Iraq-Iran war. Israel's interest is not to create "better relations between Iran and the West," as Mr. Nimrod claims, but to see the Gulf war continues weakening the Muslim states around Israel. By its military aid to Iran, Israel maintains pressure not only on Iraq but also on the moderate Arab states supporting Baghdad, namely, Kuwait, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

Morris Abram was quick to explain, after the damage had been done, that "Cardinal O'Connor is a friend, a powerful voice against anti-Semitism..." We did not cease the cardinal. Well, I am assuming Morris Abram, an old friend for whom I have great respect.

Secretary of Defense James V. Forrestal wrote: "No group should be permitted to influence our policy to the point where it could endanger our national security." Forty years later that danger is still very much alive.

MANFRED R. LEHMANN, Nairobi.

ANDREW L. LORANT, Paris.

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Investment Strategies & Opportunities on the Paris Stock Exchange

An International Conference Sponsored by International Herald Tribune & French Company Handbook Paris, February 9-10, 1987

This major conference will provide financial executives with a complete overview of the Paris Bourse's potential, including specific insights into promising industry and stock selections. It will also examine the impact of denationalization and deregulation as well as the effect of changes in the nature of the Bourse such as the introduction of new financial instruments, greater liquidity and the listings of a wide variety of new companies. To register for this timely conference, please complete and mail the registration form below.

- FEBRUARY 9 09.15 NEW TECHNIQUES OF OPERATING ON THE PARIS BOURSE. Xavier Dupont, President, Paris Stockbrokers' Association, Partner, Dupont-Denart stockbrokerage firm. 10.15 Coffee. 10.45 FRENCH INSTITUTIONAL INVESTOR PANEL: Industry Group Selections for Stock Market Performance in 1987. Panel participants: Crédit Agricole, Crédit Lyonnais, Groupe Victoire, Société Générale. *12.15 LATEST COMPANY DEVELOPMENTS. 12.45 Lunch. IS THERE A MEANINGFUL CHANGE IN NATIONAL ATTITUDES TOWARDS BUSINESS IN FRANCE? Guest speaker: David de Rothschild, Chairman, Rothschild & Associés Banque. 14.45 FRENCH INSTITUTIONAL INVESTOR STRATEGY AND SELECTIONS ON THE PARIS BOURSE. Panel participants: AXA, Crédit Commercial de France, Crédit du Nord. 16.15 LATEST OPPORTUNITIES IN FRENCH TECHNOLOGY. Jacques Malinvaud, General Manager of France's Industry Ministry, former Chairman and CEO of IBM World Trade Corp. 17.30 Cocktails.

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Strike it rich in Canada's Favorite Lottery. You pick your own numbers playing Lotto 6/49

That's right... you can win millions by picking your own numbers playing Lotto 6/49—Canada's most popular Government Lottery. In fact, last year Lotto 6/49 paid out \$354,736,589.00 in ALL CASH PRIZES. And it's all free of Canadian taxes. There are two draws each week for a grand prize guaranteed to be not less than \$1,000,000.00 with many millions more in secondary prizes. Grand prizes often run into the millions and have been as high as \$13,890,588.80. Imagine what you could do with that much cash! This is your opportunity to find out because now you can play the lottery that's making so many millionaires in Canada.

WHAT IS LOTTO 6/49? Lotto 6/49 is the official Canadian version of Lotto—the world's most popular form of lottery. It's the lottery in which you pick your own numbers and it's called "6/49" because you select any 6 of 49 possible numbers from 1 to 49. Your numbers are entered in the Lotto 6/49 computer system and if they match the six winning numbers chosen in the draw—you win the grand prize. Or if you have only 3, 4 or 5 numbers correct you win one of thousands of secondary prizes available. HOW DO I KNOW WHEN I WIN? You will be notified immediately when you win a prize of \$1,000.00 or more. Also, a complete list of all winning numbers will be sent to you after every tenth draw so that you can check along the way to see how you are doing. At the expiration of your subscription you will be sent a final statement of your winnings. All prize money will be converted to any currency you wish and confidentially forwarded to you anywhere in the world. So mail your order today—the next big winner could be you.

ORDER TODAY! Mark six numbers on each game board you wish to play. FREE BONUS: Includes 2 draws (104 draws) or 26 weeks (52 draws) or 52 weeks (104 draws). CANADIAN OVERSEAS MARKETING ORDER FORM. EACH BOARD - 1 GAME MARK 6 NUMBERS ON EACH BOARD YOU WISH TO PLAY. Includes a grid for marking numbers and a list of prizes.

REGISTRATION INFORMATION To register, please complete and return the registration form today. The registration fee is FF 4950 (plus 15% VAT FF 742.50 applicable to all participants) or the equivalent in a convertible currency for each participant. Fees are payable in advance and will be reimbursed in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before January 25, 1987. Please return the registration form to: International Herald Tribune Conference Office, 63, Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH, or telephone: (441) 836 4802 or telex: 262009. CONFERENCE LOCATION Inter-Continental Hotel, 3 rue Castiglione, 75004 Paris, Cedex 01, France. Telephone: (331) 42.60.37.80. Telex: 220114. A block of rooms has been reserved for conference participants. Please contact the hotel directly. CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM Please enroll the following participant for the Paris Stock Exchange Conference. [] Please Invoice [] Cheque enclosed SURNAME: FIRST NAME: POSITION: COMPANY: ADDRESS: CITY/COUNTRY: TELEPHONE: 22-1-87

NYSE Most Actives table with columns for stock symbols, volume, high, low, and change.

Market Sales table showing NYSE 3 a.m. volume, 4 a.m. volume, and P.M. volume.

NYSE Index table with columns for Composite Index, High, Low, and Change.

Wednesdays NYSE Closing logo with 'Via The Associated Press' text.

AMEX Diary table with columns for stock symbols, price, and change.

NASDAQ Index table with columns for Composite Index, High, Low, and Change.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns for stock symbols, volume, high, low, and change.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns for Bond, Price, and Yield.

NYSE Diary table with columns for stock symbols, price, and change.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns for Buy, Sell, and Total.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns for Index, High, Low, and Change.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns for Index, High, Low, and Change.

Previous NASDAQ Diary table with columns for stock symbols, price, and change.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns for Index, High, Low, and Change.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Large table of stock prices (A) with columns for stock symbols, price, and change.

NYSE Heads Lower; Dow Slips

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were lower late Wednesday in active trading after blue-chip issues followed the broader market down. The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 157 points Tuesday for its 13th consecutive gain — record — was down 2,110.2, 102.36 at 3 P.M. Losers led gainers by about a 3-2 ratio. Volume at 3 P.M. was about 158.1 million shares, down from 194.05 million in the same period Tuesday. Prices were mixed in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues. "The market is acting topky but that does not mean it's topped out yet," said Jon Groveman, head of equity trading at Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Mr. Groveman said signs of a "short-term market top" can be read in the smaller number of advancing stocks and in investors' preference for the large companies whose stocks make up the Dow industrial average. "Traders are physically tired from the relentless activity on Wall Street since the beginning of the year," he said. "Wall Street's mood is conflicted. It is too soon to sell, but on a trading basis it may be a little bit late to buy." The stock market was mixed for most of Wednesday's session after blue-chip issues

crashed sharp morning losses and advanced while the broader market lagged. Traders said foreign buying and expectations that West Germany's Bundesbank would cut its discount rate Thursday helped prices while profit-taking and futures-related selling pressured them in early trading. Stock index futures prices traded at a discount to their underlying cash indexes, prompting arbitrageurs to buy the futures and sell stocks. "The market is going through some price swings as traders try to interpret the underlying kinetics of this drive, but leadership remains quite strong in the economy-sensitive issues," said Eugene Peroni Jr., head of technical research at Janney Montgomery Scott in Philadelphia. "We are not yet at the point where we will be subject to a sharp or prolonged retreat." Mr. Peroni said some stocks that are components of the Dow industrial average and that have had strong advances could lose 5 to 7 percent of their current values in a decline, but he said the Dow industrial average overall would not lose more than 3 percent of its value before "it junks along to new highs in another strong upleg." STD Federal Bank was the most active NYSE-listed issue, gaining ground. Salomon Inc. was up a bit after falling 5/8 Tuesday on news that the company expects to report a 40 percent drop in fourth-quarter earnings. IBM was ahead after sliding 2 1/2 Tuesday when it reported a 48 percent drop in fourth-quarter profits. Digital Equipment was extending its climb, but Cray Research was lower.

Table of stock prices (B) with columns for stock symbols, price, and change.

Table of stock prices (C) with columns for stock symbols, price, and change.

Table of stock prices (D) with columns for stock symbols, price, and change.

BRISA AUTO-ESTRADAS DE PORTUGAL S.A.R.L. Emprunt de EUA 15,000,000.— 8 1/4% - 1974/1989. We inform holders of obligations that the 6th February 1987 redemption for the amount of EUA 1,500,000.— has been carried out by drawing lots. The lots drawn on 8th January 1987 in the presence of Mrs. Jeanne HOUSE, Public Officer, Luxembourg, for 1,500 obligations of EUA 1,000 each which carry the numbers: 2922 to 1833 inclusive, taking account of numbers already drawn for preceding instalments, will be reimbursed at par, with coupons due 6th February 1988 and ulterior coupons attached, from 6th February 1987, date at which they cease to accrue interest. These obligations will be redeemable and interest to 6th February 1987 paid at the following banks: CREDIT LYONNAIS, Luxembourg; CREDIT LYONNAIS, Paris; KREDBYBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURG, Luxembourg; COMMERZBANK A.G., Frankfurt-am-Main; BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A., Brussels; AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK NV, Amsterdam. We recall that the following obligations from earlier drawings have not yet been presented for redemption: 6th February 1983: n° 5466, 5485 to 5487, 5504 to 5506, 6240. 6th February 1984: n° 7742 to 7743, 8061 to 8063, 8300 to 8304, 8570 to 8571. 6th February 1985: n° 4681, 4879 to 4880, 4893 to 4894, 4899, 4900 to 4902, 5031 to 5032, 5065 to 5069, 5144 to 5149, 5263, 6360 to 6361. 6th February 1986: n° 11788, 11811 to 11812, 11829 to 11830, 11889 to 11890, 11978 to 11981, 12081, 12343 to 12348, 12424 to 12429, 12475 to 12476, 12478 to 12487, 12507 to 12508, 12629 to 12684, 12686 to 12687, 12716 to 12717, 12721, 12724 to 12725, 12741 to 12742, 12746, 12766 to 12767, 12782 to 12783, 12819, 12821 to 12824, 13012 to 13020, 13186, 13207 to 13211. The amount remaining in circulation following this 13th redemption is: EUA 3,000,000.— The Fiscal Agent: CRÉDIT LYONNAIS - LUXEMBOURG

CORUM advertisement featuring a watch and text: 'The Corum Watch. An exclusive creation of watchmaking art. Turn it over and look at the back to see when the genuine coin was minted. In exclusivity in Geneva. JONAS CLARENCE Passage Maltrousson-3 rue du Marché. And at the finest jewelers in the World. For information, write to: Corum, rue du Petit-Château, 2300 La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland. Weekly net asset value Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V. on January 19, 1987, U.S. \$183.10 Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange Information: Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V., Hareweggracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

Table of stock prices (E) with columns for stock symbols, price, and change.

Table of stock prices (F) with columns for stock symbols, price, and change.

Table of stock prices (G) with columns for stock symbols, price, and change.

Table of stock prices (H) with columns for stock symbols, price, and change.

Table of stock prices (I) with columns for stock symbols, price, and change.

Table of stock prices (J) with columns for stock symbols, price, and change.

Table of stock prices (K) with columns for stock symbols, price, and change.

Table of stock prices (L) with columns for stock symbols, price, and change.

Table of stock prices (M) with columns for stock symbols, price, and change.

Handwritten text: 'صكنا من الاصل'

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Fairfax Tops Murdoch Bid for HWT

SYDNEY — John Fairfax Ltd., the Australian media group, said Wednesday that it would offer 16 Australian dollars (\$10.65) a share for Herald & Weekly Times Ltd., topping the 15 dollar offer by Rupert Murdoch's News Corp.

Directors of Chicago Board Approve Evening Trading

CHICAGO — Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade have approved the first U.S. night trading session and will submit the proposal to the full board membership for vote within the month, the exchange said.

The plan, announced Monday, calls for trading sessions between 5 P.M. and 9 P.M. local time, Monday through Thursday, in Treasury bond and Treasury note futures and options on the two futures contracts.

Such a plan would help the board to compete globally by staying open during Asian trading hours.

The Chicago Board submitted a formal proposal last Friday to the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, which must approve the plan before trading can begin.

The proposal was made as an "expedited request" and must be

make an offer for HWT since early December, when Mr. Murdoch made his first bid of 12 dollars a share. Robert Holmes & Court's J.N. Taylor Holdings Ltd. dropped a 15.50 dollar bid last week after Mr. Murdoch agreed to sell certain HWT assets to Taylor Holdings.

On Tuesday, Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. said it would accept News Corp.'s offer for its 12 percent stake in HWT, effectively

considered by the federal regulatory agency within six months. The exchange is hoping for approval before May.

A CFT official who asked not to be identified said, "We have every indication that the commission will move on this expeditiously. They are interested in seeing the U.S. futures industry be able to compete globally."

Some exchange members have questioned whether the extended hours would attract enough business to make up for the additional costs.

EDF Sees \$210 Million Net

PARIS — Electricité de France, the government-owned power company, expects a 1.3 billion franc (\$210 million) net profit for 1986, 30 percent more than the 1 billion franc net posted in 1985, its chairman, Marcel Boiteux, announced.

British Gas Posts Loss, but Predicts Profit for Year

LONDON — The newly denationalized British Gas PLC reported a first-half loss on Wednesday but said the results were consistent with forecasts of full-year profit made before its flotation.

It said that on a current cost basis the pretax loss for the six months to Sept. 28 narrowed to £58 million (\$103.29 million) from £100 million the year before. On a historic cost basis, the operating loss was £15 million, in contrast to a profit of £2 million a year earlier.

Turnover fell to £2.59 billion from £2.64 billion. Before it was sold to the public in November, the company said it expected first-half profit. But it forecast that pretax losses for the year on a current cost basis would rise 6 percent to £336 million from £782 million.

Volvo Earnings Down 15% In Quarter, Slightly in Year

By Juris Kaza International Herald Tribune STOCKHOLM — Volvo AB, the Swedish automotive, energy and food group, reported Wednesday that its fourth quarter operating earnings fell almost 15 percent to 1.12 billion kronor (\$181.7 million) from 1.31 billion kronor a year earlier.

In a preliminary report on 1986, Volvo said pretax earnings for the whole year were off slightly to 7.5 billion kronor from 7.6 billion kronor in 1985.

Despite the slight downturn in earnings, Volvo said it would propose raising the 1986 dividend to 9.25 kronor a share from 8.50 in 1985. Volvo said that sales in 1986 dropped to 83.9 billion kronor from 86.19 billion kronor in 1985, mainly on lower energy sales.

major divisions. It said operating earnings for the whole of 1986 were affected by write-downs of the inventories of newly acquired food operations.

It also said the weakening dollar cut earnings in the crucial North American market where Volvo sells 40 percent of its passenger cars.

Share analysts said that extensive use of currency hedging by Volvo had delayed the impact of the weaker dollar, but it had hit Volvo with full force in the fourth quarter.

Michael Willis Fleming, a senior partner at Savory Millin Inc., a London stockbrokerage, called Volvo's results "at the lower end of expectations."

He said the European auto industry as a whole would experience a downturn in 1987.

Rate Fluctuations Push Down BMW Revenue by 3.2%

MUNICH — Bayerische Motoren Werke said Wednesday that its world group revenue slipped 3.2 percent last year, to 17.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$9.7 billion at current exchange rates), and attributed the fall entirely to foreign-exchange fluctuations.

BMW, which does not publish earnings figures, said only that parent company profit was again satisfactory in 1986. World group revenue totaled 18.08 DM in 1985.

It said that had currency values remained stable, 1986 revenue would have exceeded the 1985 figure by a considerable margin.

Parent company revenue rose 5.3 percent to 15.0 billion DM, buoyed by lively demand for new and higher-value models. Foreign revenue rose 6.3 percent to 9.84 billion DM, while domestic revenue edged up 3.4 percent to 5.15 billion DM.

The number of cars sold edged up 1.2 percent to 446,109, with U.S. sales up 10 percent and Japanese up nearly 30 percent.

COMPANY NOTES

Amdahl Corp. of Sunnyvale, California, introduced a new single processor model in its S80 series of mainframe computers. The company plans to begin shipping the computers, which have a starting price of \$2.6 million, in March. The models can be upgraded through the addition of more processing units to match the performance of Amdahl's larger machines.

Bristol-Myers Co., the American drug and toiletries company, said its board approved a 2-for-1 stock split of its common stock pending shareholder approval. The split would increase the company's authorized common stock from 250 million to 500 million shares.

Cement-Roadstone Holdings PLC, a Dublin-based maker of construction materials, said it was acquiring two North Carolina companies, NC Products Corp. and Adams Products Co., for \$38.8 million to expand its operations in the United States. Both companies are part of Ceco Industries of Chicago, the concrete-construction company that recently went private.

Dome Mines Ltd. of Toronto, Canada's leading gold producer, said it would price its offering of seven million common shares at 12 Canadian dollars (\$8.82) a share for net proceeds of about 80 million dollars. Dome said it would use about 44 million dollars of the proceeds to retire bank debt and the balance to strengthen its cash position.

L.M. Ericsson of Stockholm said it had received a

510 million order from Cellular One for a fourth mobile telephone system in California. The company said that two Ericsson CMS-8800 systems would be operated by mobile telephone companies in the central part of the state.

Finnishbank Ltd. of Johannesburg said an overwhelming majority of its shareholders approved a proposal by Nedbank Group Ltd. to acquire all of its ordinary shares. It said it would ask the South African Supreme Court on Tuesday to approve the proposal.

First Pennsylvania Corp. of Philadelphia said its shareholders had approved its proposed merger with Marine Midland Bank Inc. of New York. The merger is expected to become effective within a year after March 1990, when interstate banking will be allowed between Pennsylvania and New York.

Hadco Corp. of New Hampshire said it would build a design and manufacturing facility near Dublin. The plant will provide Hadco with a European-based source of high-density multilayer, surface-mount and other advanced printed-circuit technologies.

Magnam Corp., the Australian liquor and food group that is seeking to acquire Dominion Breweries Ltd., said it had secured acceptances totaling more than 70 percent of the issued capital. Magnam said the closing date for its offer of one Magnam share per Dominion share is Jan. 30.

Paris Commodities

Table with columns for commodity names (SUGAR, COFFEE, COPPER, SOYBEANS, etc.), prices, and changes.

London Commodities

Table with columns for commodity names (SUGAR, COFFEE, COPPER, SOYBEANS, etc.), prices, and changes.

Asian Commodities

Table with columns for commodity names (SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES, KUALA LUMPUR RUBBER, SINGAPORE RUBBER, etc.), prices, and changes.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table showing S&P 100 index options with columns for price, bid, ask, and volume.

Dividends

Table listing companies and their dividend payments.

Spot Commodities

Table with columns for commodity names (Aluminum, Copper, etc.), prices, and changes.

U.S. Treasuries

Table showing U.S. Treasury yields for various maturities.

London Metals

Table with columns for metal names (ALUMINUM, COPPER, etc.), prices, and changes.

notice of solicitation of bids AEROLINEAS ARGENTINAS, FLAG CARRIER OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA CALLS FOR NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC TENDERS

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INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

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Salary commensurate with age and experience. Please reply to: Box 34888, International Herald Tribune, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH.

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Multinational manufacturer of components for the electrical/electronic industry offers an excellent opportunity for an experienced EXECUTIVE SECRETARY whose mother tongue is English and who is fluent in written and spoken German. You will work as the right hand of the vice president of an exceptionally successful organization. The ideal candidate will bring to the job secretarial skills (including English shorthand), organizational talent and a solid ability to communicate. HQ location: area of St. Gallen, Switzerland. Salary and benefits commensurate with position. If you are interested, please forward your application with photograph to: Cipher 33-210031, Publicitas, 9001 St. Gallen, Switzerland.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

LA COMISION DE LAS COMUNIDADES EUROPEAS organiza una oposición general para la constitución de una lista de reserva de INTERPRETES PRINCIPALES de lengua española (m/f*) (COM/LA/535)

¿ QUIERE USTED SER INTERPRETE DE CONFERENCIAS EN LA COMISION DE LAS COMUNIDADES EUROPEAS EN BRUSELAS?
• si ha realizado estudios universitarios completos,
• si posee una experiencia profesional postuniversitaria (de al menos 12 años de los cuales 6 años en calidad de intérprete de conferencia),
• si tiene como lengua activa principal el español y un conocimiento profundo de al menos dos de las lenguas siguientes: alemán, danés, francés, griego, italiano, neerlandés y portugués,
• si ha nacido después del 14 de enero de 1936,
• si es nacional de los Estados miembros de las Comunidades Europeas.

Solicite (preferentemente mediante tarjeta postal) el anuncio detallado de la oposición publicado en el Diario Oficial de las Comunidades n° C 9 del 14 de enero de 1987, dirigiéndose a:
• Commission des Communautés européennes, Division Recrutement, rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 BRUXELLES. Tel.: 02/235.11.11.
• Oficina de Prensa e Información, C/ Serrano 41, 5a planta, E-28001 MADRID. Tel.: 275.04.80 (de 9 a 15 h).

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

A COMISSÃO DAS COMUNIDADES EUROPEIAS organiza um concurso mediante provas para a constituição de uma lista de reserva de INTERPRETES PRINCIPAIS de língua portuguesa (m/f*) (COM/LA/536)

QUER SER INTERPRETE DE CONFERENCIA NA COMISSÃO DAS COMUNIDADES EUROPEIAS EM BRUXELAS?
• se efectuou estudos universitários completos,
• se possui sólida experiência profissional pós-universitária (de, pelo menos, 12 anos dos quais 6 anos na qualidade de intérprete de conferência),
• se tem como língua activa principal o português e possui um conhecimento profundo de pelo menos duas das seguintes línguas: alemão, dinamarquês, espanhol, francês, grego, italiano e neerlandês;
• se nasceu depois de 14 de Janeiro de 1936;
• se é nacional de um Estado-membro das Comunidades.

Pode obter o aviso pormenorizado do concurso publicado no Jornal Oficial das Comunidades n° C 9 de 14 de Janeiro de 1987, dirigindo-se, de preferência por bilhete postal, a:
• Comissão das Comunidades Europeias, Divisão Recrutamento, rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 BRUXELAS. Tel.: 02/235.11.11.
• Secretariado de Imprensa e Informação CCE, Rua Sacramento à Lapa 35, 1200 LISBOA. Tel.: 80.62.90.
DATA LIMITE PARA A APRESENTAÇÃO DAS CANDIDATURAS: 23 DE FEVEREIRO DE 1987.
* A Comissão desenvolve uma política que tem por objectivo assegurar a igualdade de oportunidades entre mulheres e homens em todas as profissões.

FIRST AUSTRALIA PRIME INCOME INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED

International Depository Receipts issued by MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

On November 11, 1986 the Board of directors of First Australia Prime Income Investment Company Limited announced the declaration of a dividend of U.S.\$0.42 per share consisting of U.S.\$0.2572 for the period from June 12, 1986 to September 30, 1986 and an interim dividend of U.S.\$0.1628 out of earnings for the period October 1, 1986 to November 30, 1986.

Payment of coupon No 1 of the International Depository Receipts will be made in U.S. dollars on or after January 22, 1987 to the IDR Holders of record December 15, 1986 at one of the following offices of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

- New York, 30 West Broadway
- Brussels, 35 Avenue des Arts
- London, 1 Angel Court
- Frankfurt, 46 Mainstrasse

This dividend is not subject to any Australian tax the Belgian withholding tax will be applicable to IDR Holders presenting their coupons to the office of the depository without the appropriate Belgian non-resident certificate.

MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK Brussels Office as depository.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

CHIEF RECRUITMENT & STAFFING BRANCH OFFICE OF PERSONNEL WORLD FOOD PROGRAM ROME - ITALY

The World Food Program (WFP) is the food aid arm of the United Nations which administers assistance to 80 developing countries for development projects and emergency relief purposes.

A senior level position, reporting to the Director of Personnel and responsible for the Program's staffing and recruitment both at Headquarters and in the field, is available. The selected person for this post must have at least ten years of progressively responsible personnel management experience in the following areas: recruitment, selection, staffing, career development planning and counseling, post classification and manpower planning; a university degree, preferably with a specialization in personnel management; full proficiency in English and an ability to work harmoniously with people of different national and cultural backgrounds.

Desirable, but not essential, qualifications for the post are full proficiency in French and/or Spanish and knowledge of and experience with modern personnel management techniques and computerized personnel management systems.

The initial appointment will be for a three year term which is renewable. The starting salary, depending on qualifications and experience, will be of U.S. \$36,283 to U.S. \$44,793 net, tax free plus allowances, cost of living adjustment, relocation grant, education grant and other benefits of the international civil service. Duty station: Rome, Italy.

Full curriculum vitae should be addressed to: The Director of Personnel, World Food Program, Via Cristoforo Colombo 425, 00147 Rome, Italy. Correspondence should be postmarked by February 15, 1987, quoting OP-37-13.

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Higher in Active Trading

LONDON — The dollar ended higher Wednesday in active European trading on what dealers said was short-covering and some profit-taking amid widespread belief that the West German discount rate would be cut Thursday.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Rate, % Change. Includes Deutsche mark, French franc, Swiss franc, etc.

Dealers said, however, that a cut in the West German interest rate by half a percentage point to 3 percent, was already largely discounted in the market and would not in itself revert strong underlying bearishness toward the dollar.

able to stabilize currency markets, however. Bot dealers noted that a flood of comments from U.S. officials Wednesday suggested that Washington was now prepared to put aside its objective of seeing the dollar fall further in the hopes of narrowing the enormous U.S. trade deficit.

TALKS: Fear of Inflation

(Continued from Page 1) sistent violation that agreement by letting the dollar drift. Mr. Miyazawa reportedly carried a letter from Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to Mr. Reagan urging that the two countries coordinate policy. The rise in the yen, 10 percent since the October meeting, has caused a serious deterioration in the Japanese economy.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Reichartz Will Head Ceasars Palace

By Arthur Higbee International Herald Tribune Ceasars World Inc. has named W. Dan Reichartz as president and chief operating officer of Ceasars Palace in Las Vegas, the flagship gaming and resort company.

Alpha Microsystems, an Irvine, California, technology company, has named a director, Robert B. Hitchcock, as its chairman, president and chief executive officer, replacing Richard A. Cortese, who has resigned.

Grenfell Names Financial Chief

LONDON — Morgan Grenfell & Co., the British merchant bank, said Wednesday it had appointed a head of corporate finance to replace Graham Walsh, who resigned Tuesday.

THE EUROMARKETS

Eurodollar Sector Supported by Rate Talks

By Norma Cohen Reuters LONDON — Eurodollar bonds ended mostly steady Wednesday as investors awaited the outcome of talks between U.S. and Japanese officials.

meeting Thursday, a cut in West Germany's 3.5 percent discount rate is also considered a likely response to stem the mark's rise.

comparison at a discount of 1 percent. But some traders said that if any currency realignment is to occur, it is likely to be very soon and the long-term objectives of the issue could be defeated.

JOBLESSNESS: Japan Begins Struggle With a Disturbing New Concept

(Continued from first finance page) In August. Even the most dire forecasts see the rate climbing slowly to a maximum of 5 percent by 1995 — shocking in a country where unemployment has not exceeded 3 percent for 30 years.

Japan Has 1.7% Drop In Industrial Output

TOKYO — Industrial production in Japan fell a seasonally adjusted 1.7 percent in November from October, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Wednesday.

changes in store for many workers and the measures being taken to try to soften the blow. In 1970, at the peak of its prosperity, Muroran boasted a population of 162,000; now that figure is below 130,000.

scale of the job cutbacks is much smaller — when the net job loss is tallied up, it scarcely exceeds 1,000. When Nippon Seiko cut its Muroran work force by 1,000, for example, it moved 600 workers to jobs in other plants.

Large financial table with multiple columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld, Sales in 100s, High, Low, 3 P.M. Close, Net. Includes sections for OTC Prices, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

EUROBONDS BY CARL GEWIRTZ IN THE IHT EVERY MONDAY, PLUS AN EXCLUSIVE LISTING OF 2000 EURO BOND PRICES

SPORTS

Australia's Footy Fever Is Sweeping The World

By Stewart McBride

MELBOURNE — Australian football fans haven't a clue who's playing Sunday in the northern hemisphere's Super Bowl.

You see, mate, Australian Rules football fans are too busy worrying whether the North Melbourne Kangaroos and such folk heroes as Paul (Society) Salmon and Bruce (Flying Doozat) Drouill will make it into next year's grand final, the antipodean version of the Super Bowl.

You can all but forget about the country's recent crush of other top-notch competitions: the Davis Cup (which Australia won), the Australia Open, the America's Cup, Aussie Rules — or simply "footy" — is unquestionably the country's biggest spectator sport. It is a rough-and-tumble hybrid of rugby and Gaelic football that everyone gets a kick out of. It was invented by gold miners in the 1850s.

Formed between gold camps miles apart, and back then footy was little more than a license to brawl. Scoring was infrequent and strictly incidental. After 130 years the sport has retained its roughhousing tradition and rudimentary rules.

For 100 mad minutes, two 18-man teams battle for possession of a watermelon-shaped leather ball on a grassy oval surface twice the area of a U.S. football field, which is 300 feet (91 meters) by 160 feet. A team scores six points by kicking the ball through two white goalposts (no crossbars) at either end. The goalposts are flanked by shorter uprights called behind posts; one point is awarded for kicking the ball between the goal and behind post.

While the ball may be carried, dished (as in basketball) or punched (as in volleyball), the art of footy centers around kicking. Most professionals are capable, on a dead run, of punting the ball 60 yards with either foot — and with pinpoint accuracy.

Footy is a remarkably fast-paced, high-scoring game — winning teams average 110 points — in which a runner must immediately surrender the ball when tackled. This hot-potato rule means that the ball changes hands, on average, every five seconds, and these afternoon fumble-fests make for four quarters of the most free-flowing football invented.

"We go all out for 25 minutes with no pads, no rest periods, no set patterns or plays," said Sydney Swans member Craig Davis before a semifinal match against Melbourne's Fitzroy Lions. "Aussie Rules is wide-open, unpredictable and very rough."



"Aussie Rules" — or simply "footy" — is a rough-and-tumble hybrid of rugby and Gaelic football that everyone gets a kick out of. It was invented by gold miners in the 1850s.

Australian Rules football is played without protective padding — shorts and sleeveless shirts are standard — and has enough dribbling and vicious tackling to be mistaken for a strange form of gladiatorial basketball. Footy is no pastime for the squeamish, because nowhere does the rulebook provide for the ejection of a player, whatever mayhem he might be committing.

The rule of thumb in footy is "play on." Any conceivable interruption to play has been eliminated. There are no team changes or substitutions, no timeouts, no dawdling back to a huddle and few penalties. Even when players are injured, trainers rush onto the field and, amid the carnage, attend to the wounded while play rages on around them.

"Grand final day is always crazy. It's practically a public holiday," said Melbourne cab driver Louis Zumbolas. "Like America's Super Bowl, no one here thinks about anything else for a week. At 2:30 on Saturday afternoon, you can fire a cannonball down any street in Melbourne and not hit a soul. Everybody's at the stadium or home watching on television."

Last year, seven million Australians — nearly half of the nation's total population and more than 85 percent of the country's television audience — tuned into the final. Only Laverton, a tiny outback settlement in Western Australia was unable to pick up the live telecast because of a "hole" in satellite coverage.

Laverton's town clerk fired off an angry telegram to Prime Minister Bob Hawke in Canberra, lamenting that Laverton fans had no choice but to "sit down and look at the radio."

Ken Woodard took a long look at his fellow Broncos as they prepared for the Super Bowl.

Edberg, Lendl Gain Open Semifinals, As Cash Beats Noah, Masur Wins Again

The Associated Press

MELBOURNE — Defending champion Stefan Edberg of Sweden and top-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia powered their way Wednesday into the men's semifinals of the Australian Open tennis championships.

Edberg, 21, romped to a 6-1, 6-4, 6-4 victory over sixth-seeded Miloslav Mecir of Czechoslovakia in a match that was interrupted by rain for almost an hour early in the second set.

Lendl, seeking his first grass court Grand Slam title, posted a 7-6 (7-5), 6-1, 6-3 triumph over No. 9 Anders Jarryd of Sweden.

Also advancing to the semifinals was Wally Masur of Australia, who stopped New Zealand's Kelly Evernden, 6-3, 7-5, 6-4, in a contest between unseeded players. On Tuesday, Masur showed two-time Wimbledon champion Boris Becker of West Germany.

In the last quarterfinal pairing, 11th-seeded Pat Cash of Australia eliminated No. 3 Yannick Noah of France, 6-4, 6-2, 2-6, 6-0. Cash next will play Lendl.

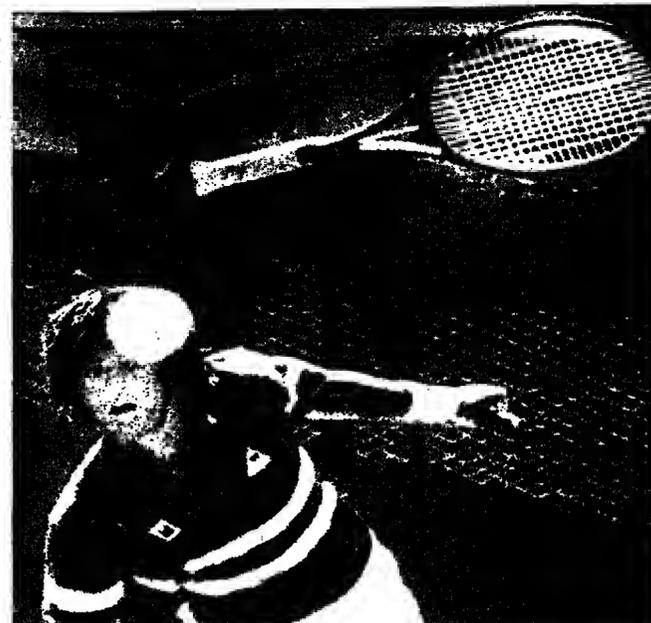
With both Cash and Masur posting victories, it was the first time since 1980 that Australia had had two players reach the men's semifinals. In 1980, Kim Warwick and Peter McNamara were semifinalists, with Warwick advancing to the final before losing to Brian Teacher of the United States.

Lendl now has a 7-1 record against Jarryd. "I'm winning and not making too many errors, so I have to be satisfied," Lendl said. "I had a good chance to win it, and nothing has changed my mind."

Edberg, who defeated fellow Swede Mats Wilander in the last Australian Open final, in December 1985, combined power and placement in racing into the semifinals of the first Grand Slam event of the year, in which he is seeded fourth. He dropped just two points on serve in the first set and only six in the second.

He got an early break in third set, but Mecir, a finalist in the U.S. Open last September, came right back, breaking Edberg to level the set at 2-2.

Edberg, however, broke back in the next game and was never again under pressure in a triumph that appeared almost effortless. He had dropped only one set in four matches in reaching the semifinals.



Yannick Noah, the No. 3 seed from France, lost his racquet in the Australian Open, then lost the quarterfinal match, 6-4, 6-2, 2-6, 6-0, to No. 11 Pat Cash of Australia.

"I played well and served particularly well, and that is the key to my game," Edberg said. "At Wimbledon I tried to hit winners off his serves all the time. Here, I just tried to keep the ball in court and it worked. He hasn't got that great a serve."

Edberg said he was feeling particularly relaxed and confident. "I have to be confident the way I'm playing," he added. "There is no reason not to be. I started to play well at the quarterfinals last year and I'm certainly pleased with the way I played today."

Masur, who will face Edberg in the semifinals on Friday, is ranked just 71st in the world and will be playing in his first Grand Slam semifinal. At the last Australian Open, he held two match points against Edberg in the fourth round before losing.

The women were to play their semifinals Thursday. Defending champion Martina Navratilova, No. 1 seed, was to face No. 10 Catarina Lindqvist of Sweden, while No. 2 Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, the 1980 Australian Open winner, was to take on No. 5 Claudia Kohde-Kilsch of West Germany.

Bosch later quit as Becker's coach, the West German newspaper Bild reported. Bild said Bosch apparently was angered by Becker's approach to preparing for the Australian Open and by his temper tantrums during his loss.

"I can no longer accept the type of attitude with which Boris prepared for this tournament," Bosch said. "Further collaboration would have made me abandon by personality and put my good name at risk."

"Boris has cut the unbalancing cord between himself and me also in a sport sense, more emphatically than I could have thought possible."

SPORTS BRIEFS

Rich Race Card Established for Britain

ASCOT, England (AP) — In a bid to prevent Europe's top thoroughbred owners from going to the United States and Britain in search of prize money, horse breeders have organized Britain's richest-ever race day, with some \$945,000 in purses on a five-race card toward the end of next season.

Sir John Astor, chairman of the newly formed Supporters of British Horseracing, said that the Sept. 26 card will be known as the Festival of British Racing. The feature race will be the Queen Elizabeth II Stakes, a one-mile (1.6-kilometer) race for 3-year-olds and older, which will have total prize money of \$360,000.

U.K. Soccer Players Warned on AIDS

LONDON (AFP) — Britain's soccer players have been told that their time-honored custom of kissing on the pitch, taking communal baths and drinking victory champagne from the same bottle expose them to the risk of catching AIDS.

For the Record

Greg Foster's time, 7.36 seconds, in the 60-meter high hurdles at Friday's Stakes Invitational will not be recognized as a world record because of a false start, the governing The Athletics Congress has ruled.

Bill Dooley, the former Virginia Tech football coach, was hired as football coach at Wake Forest.

If It's Fast and Glitters, It's Johnson

Bronco Wide Receiver Is Feeling Pretty Super Himself

By Gerald Eskenazi
New York Times Service
NEWPORT BEACH, California — In the collegiate atmosphere surrounding the Denver Broncos in the days leading up to Super Bowl XXI, it is easy to spot Vance Johnson. Look for his sparkling earrings.

Also, with his Grace Jones flat-top haircut, his quick smile, his I'm-having-fun outlook, Johnson hardly looks like a football player who is supposed to be sucking it up for the New York Giants.

This is no ordinary game, after all, for the good people of Denver. So, in the days before leaving Denver, there was Johnson striking a gong on MTV to introduce a rock video or there was Johnson showing up wearing white loafers without socks in 40-degree weather for the team's sendoff to California.

"I dare to be different. Vance is unpredictable," he explained. In the Super Bowl, it often comes down to who is hot. And Johnson is a hot wide receiver, one of the National Football League's fastest players. In two playoff games, he caught seven passes for 114 yards (a 16.3-yard average), with a 48-yard touchdown play.

That said, other aspects of Johnson's life are more complicated. He is an artist, for example, who is obsessed with painting women. He has turned down several offers from galleries to buy his paintings. He said he realized that if they were kept off the market, the price eventually would be driven up.

None of the women in his paintings smiles — at least not until a few weeks ago. After the Broncos beat the Patriots in the divisional playoff, and Johnson scored a touchdown, for the first time, he painted a woman with a smile on her face.

As a rookie in 1985, starting only seven games, he caught 51 passes for 721 yards. But he lost a knee against the Los Angeles Raiders in his season's opener, missed four games after surgery and was undistinguished — until the playoffs.

"It's taken a long time for my speed to come back," he explained. He was distressed with the injury, wondering if his remarkable speed had been affected. He then started dropping passes. As a result, he averaged only 11.7 yards a catch on 31 receptions.

At the University of Arizona, where he majored in commercial art, he won the national collegiate long-jump championship in 1982 with a leap of 26 feet 1 1/2 inches (8.61 meters). As a running back, he amassed the school's fourth-highest all-purpose yardage total.

When one of the National Football League's scouting combines timed him in the 40-yard (36.5-meter) dash, he was the fastest, at 4.28 seconds. The Broncos drafted him in the second round as a wide receiver in 1985, and signed him at 4.36, fastest in club history.

Getting in the Super Bowl has buoyed Johnson again. Celebrating his appearance, he had his ears pierced.

More important for this game, he is fast. And that may be the key factor in collaborating with John Elway against the Giants' defense. Johnson, with his speed, and Elway, with his scrambling ability, could find open space behind the Giants' secondary. It is a unit geared to keeping receivers in front of them. In the Broncos' game with the Giants this season, Johnson caught three passes for 47 yards.

But that was before his ears were pierced. He is even lighter now.

Ken Woodard took a long look at his fellow Broncos as they prepared for the Super Bowl.

Herald Tribune advertisement featuring a photo of a man and text about economic recovery.

Large '2 for 1' promotional graphic for the Herald Tribune.

Subscription information and contact details for the International Herald Tribune, including rates and a form to fill out.

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Basketball, Transitions, and Hockey, listing various sports events and scores.

NHL Standings

Table showing NHL Standings, including teams like Boston, New York, and Philadelphia with their respective records.

U.S. College Results

Table listing U.S. College Results for various sports like Football, Basketball, and Hockey.

Tennis

Table listing Tennis results for the Australian Open, including winners and scores.

ART BUCHWALD

The Brunei Bagatelle

WASHINGTON—Not everything that happened during the Iran-arms fiasco was tragedy. There were some light moments, and they deserve to be noted. One of them is when the State Department put the arm on the Sultan of Brunei for \$10 million to help the contras.



The way they tell it in the State Department cafeteria, Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams thought up the notion of asking the sultan to hand over a few bucks for the anti-Sandinist campaign.

The sultan is said to be the richest man in the world, and there is so much oil in his country that Brunei children pour it on their cereal in the morning. The sultan, who is very lonely, agreed to give the money, provided Secretary of State George Shultz would stop by Brunei and say hello.

"No problem," Abrams said. "Just deposit the \$10 million in this numbered bank account in Switzerland. And Secretary Shultz will be happy to have a cup of tea with you."

Now here is where things start getting funny. The sultan did as he was told, and the money was put in the Swiss bank. But His Highness never got so much as a thank-you note from the State Department.

Finally the sultan at a reception said to the ambassador, "I know it isn't much money, but could I get a receipt for my \$10 million so I can deduct it from my income tax?"

Abrams had been getting stories "Last Supper" Viewer Ban

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MLAN — The public will be barred soon from viewing Leonardo da Vinci's "The Last Supper" while restoration work on the 15th century masterpiece is completed, authorities said.

from his buddy Ollie North, who owned the Swiss bank account, that no funds from Brunei had ever been deposited. But when Abrams checked he found out the money had not only been put in but taken out without anyone knowing about it.

What worries people in Washington is not what happened to the money but what will happen to American relations with Brunei. How can the sultan respect the most powerful nation in the world when it doesn't know how to launder money to countries in the Third World?

Some people in Washington are also concerned as to how the request to the sultan was made. Did Abrams ask for the money in a nice way, or did he say, "Okay, sultan, give us \$10 million or your tail ship will never pass the State of Liberty again."

Other people in Washington are unhappy that Abrams and Shultz may have started a precedent by leaning on oil-rich sultans to finance U.S. wars that Congress doesn't want to pay for.

And then there are those who insist that Abrams sold out the United States too cheap. One expert critical of Abrams said, "Ten million dollars is peanuts to ask Brunei, and it sure isn't worth a stopover by Shultz."

Another question is, why was the State Department using Ollie North's Swiss bank account? Why didn't the State Department have an account of their own in the bank across the street from the American Embassy in Bern? Then embassy employees could watch it in case a Marine Corps lieutenant-colonel or an army general made a withdrawal?

Recently Elliott Abrams spent months keeping a Colombian woman correspondent out of the United States because he claimed she was a Marxist. Abrams was so busy making sure she didn't get in that he had no time to devote to protecting the Sultan of Brunei's money. The whole thing is embarrassing, and officials at the State Department have decided the only way to make it up to His Highness is for George Shultz to go back to Brunei and give the sultan a brand-new bank account number if he promises to give the U.S. another \$10 million.

Mary Lee Settle, 'Genteel Hillbilly'

By Myra MacPherson Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — In her throaty voice, the novelist Mary Lee Settle traces her life, an intoxicating ramble that took her far afield from her native South but never free from its grasp.

She is, among other accomplishments, a National Book Award winner, author of 10 novels, including the "Beulah" quintet (which consumed 28 years of her life), and the current "Celebration," founder of the PEN-Faulkner fiction award and one of the midwives of the Paris Review, but jokes about her "genteel hillbilly" childhood as a coal mine owner's daughter in Kentucky and West Virginia.

"My instinct," she says, "was to get away as soon as possible." She horrified her family by defecting from exclusive Sweet Briar College to act and model in New York, married an Englishman there and, when World War II broke out in Europe and he was posted overseas, enlisted in the women's auxiliary of the Royal Air Force.

After 13 months in a control tower in the west of England, she began to suffer from what was known as signals shock — "due to the ceaseless enemy jamming which we were trained to listen through for the pilots' voices" — and was transferred to the U.S. Office of War Information in London. She lived through the buzz bombs and V-2 rocket attacks on London and brought nightmares with her back to New York to Manhattan's literary set, which talked of war as if it were an aesthetic experience.

Then one day in 1945, while at work at Harper's Bazaar — capitalizing in part on her modeling days — she returned from lunch with other editors at one of the most fashionable Manhattan restaurants to a layout on her desk of "Broué Country." Settle stared at the pictures, realizing she had just turned 27 and had yet to write a line of fiction. And that Emily Broué was dead at the age of 25. And so Settle quit, to "plunge into the precarious world of writing."

The bare bones of Settle's life hide much of the emotional pain of the girl in Charleston, West Virginia, who couldn't fit in. The long alienation from a "mean and cold" mother and a bigoted father led her to smother their daughter in the desperate conventional-ity of class. The fierce dedication to her novels. And, for years, the loneliness of the long-distance writer ignored by American critics, even while collecting bouquets in Europe. In between her second and third marriages, there was a painful, obsessive love affair. And a bout with uterine cancer eight years ago.

But, at 68, why humor rules Settle's conversation. Self-pity is not at home. She is as ready to listen as to talk. She calls herself "a closet Christian . . . now out of the closet." Tall and elegant, with arresting eyes and the wisp of high cheekbone beauty that led her into modeling, Settle — who has written touchingly about long-ago youthful awkwardness — today seems comfortable with herself.



Author Mary Lee Settle: "I decided if failure hadn't stopped me working, I wouldn't let success stop me."

On gray days beside the Seine. "What saved me from drugs or drinking and self-importance was having a child to raise. Having to make a living." Without that, said Settle, it might have been different. "Her son Christopher Weath-ers is a science writer in New Mexico. Her writing talent went unrecognized for years in the United States. From 1945 to 1954, Settle could get nothing published but the magazine pieces she wrote to live on — ranging from travel articles to a profile of Somerset Maugham. But she kept writing anyway. "I had the classic drawer full of stories and six plays." She reworked one play into a novel, "The Kiss of Kin," which was rejected by every major publisher in London and New York. But her second novel, "The Love Eaters," was finally published in London in 1954, to rave reviews in The Observer and The Times. It was, recalls Settle, "the most complete acceptance of a 'first novel' that anyone could dream of."

American publishing houses that had rejected her suddenly found interest. Harper's published "The Love Eaters" that same year and then the previously rejected "The Kiss of Kin" the following year. 1955, Settle was writing freely when "I decided if failure hadn't stopped me working, I wouldn't let success stop me," she says dryly) and in 1956, Viking published "O Beulah Land," the first of the Beulah quintet, five novels tracing America's revolutionary roots from 1775 England to 20th-century West Virginia.

She traveled back to her childhood home in Charleston, S.C., her sixth novel, "Celebration," in 1971, when she was 53. She also wrote "Blood Tie," which won the National Book Award in 1978. It takes place in Turkey but was written in the United States. "I was down to \$200," says Settle, when a grant provided money for her to finish writing the book at the University of Virginia. Throughout her life, Settle has struggled with the pull of the South. When she returned to Charleston after the war "I had not known I was a transplant, I had thought I was returning home." She labored over volumes of the quintet, barely living on small fellowships and advances.

Along the way, Settle was sustained by a thought she articulated through an Indian character in "Celebration": "I was just a little 'Wog in England,'" she says, "to mirror one of the key incidents in the book: that of the senseless killing of an Arab, on a beach, by the book's protagonist," said a statement from the lead singer Robert Smith, co-author of the song. "The fact that it was an Arab who was shot seemed to me totally immature, as I imagine it did to Albert Camus. The incident, as interpreted, it was designed to illustrate the utter futility of the actual action of killing."

The advice columnist Ann Landers, the comic strip Soldier Boy and White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan — "Ronald Reagan's left-hand man" — made a list of the "Ten Dullest Americans." J.D. Stewart, chairman of the "bored" of International Folklore Union, also honored the TV newsmen Gerald Rivera for appearing in his "crummy Capone caper and dopey drug bust." Stewart is a Rochester humorist who works as a pricing analyst for Eastman Kodak Co. when he is not running his 700-member club.

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PEOPLE

'Thick as a Plank,' Diana Declines to Play Trivia

Princess Diana told a 15-year-old boy Tuesday that she wasn't clever enough to play the top-selling board game Trivial Pursuit. "I asked her if she wanted a question and she said, 'No thanks. I'm as thick as a plank,'" said Justin Miles. The princess met Miles while visiting Tadworth Court, a hospital in Surrey for chronically ill, handicapped and terminally ill children. . . . Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, will honor the last man to conquer England when he attends a service in France on Sept. 9 commemorating the 900th anniversary of the death of William the Conqueror. A royal spokesman said the prince and his wife, Diana, would attend the service in Caen, in Normandy.

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